The New-York Times.

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VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN WORK

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB COMES TO THE FRONT.

A POLITICAL MEETING IN THE CLUB-ROOMS LAST NIGHT—MEASURES ADOPTED TO RENDER AID TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Upon the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Union League Club, a meeting of members of the club was held last night to discuss campaign questions, and to make arrangements for rendering substantial aid and encouragement to the National Committee. By an oversight that appeared to be unfortunate, the meeting had been called for the same night that the Hon. William M. Evarts was announced to speak in the Cooper Institute, and it was feared that the general desire to hear him would keep away many members of the club. At 8 o'clock, however, there was a large attendance of prominent men, including ex-Gov. Fish, the President; the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, S. B. H. Vance, Isaac H. Bailey, William Dowd, Sinclair Tousey, Charles H. Watrous, Col. James M. Varnum, Thomas C. Acton, James M. Requa, and others. Ex-Gov. Fish called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. Joseph H. Choate, who made a vigorous address. It had always been the custom during an important election for the Union League Club to lend its influence in behalf of the Republican Party, and to do what lay in its power to make its victories emphatic and complete. The time had come now, on the eve of this most important of Presidential contests, for the club to do its whole duty. It had never been appealed to in vain; it would respond now with its usual promptness and liberality. Besides rendering material assistance to make it possible for the State and National Committees to carry on their work properly, the club would be expected to exercise vigilance in guarding the party against the carelessness or criminal negligence of persons seeking naturalization who are not entitled to be clothed with the full privileges of citizens. Mr. Choate then introduced the Hon. Marshall Jewell, who addressed the club. He gave a general sketch of the political situation, which he considered encouraging, and then expressed the hope that the Union League Club would now, as it had done in the past, lend the great influence and power of its members to the Republican Party in the contest now going on between the two parties. His statement was heard with great interest, and when he had concluded remarks were made by ex-Gov. Fish, Mr. John Jay, and Mr. John I. Davenport, the latter directing attention to the necessity of exercising the most careful scrutiny in the matter of naturalization, as he understood there was danger to be apprehended that all the precautions against the naturalization of ineligible persons were not being strictly observed. At the close of his address a Committee on Naturalization was appointed, Mr. Joseph H. Choate and Mr. John Jay being among the members.

On motion, and for the purpose of rendering assistance in the collection of a campaign fund, a Finance Committee, consisting of ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish, Pierpont Morgan, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Legrand B. Cannon, George F. Baker, of the First National Bank, and Joseph H. Choate, was appointed, with power to collect and disburse such funds as the members of the club may desire to contribute to the cause. It was then decided to have a Campaign Committee, to co-operate with the National and State Committees in such ways as may be deemed desirable, and the following committee was named by the President:

Adams, Charles D.,	Isham, Charles H.,
Appleton, Daniel P.,	Ives, Brayton,
Arnold, Benjamin G.,	Juilliard, S. D.,
Astor, William W.,	Landon, Charles G.,
Bailey, Isaac H.,	Low, Joseph T.,
Baker, George F.,	Lowrey, G. C. W.
Bates, Levi H.,	MacGrane, W. W.,
Blakeman, Birdseye,	Magown, George C.,
Brewster, Benjamin,	Paine, A. G.,
Brokaw, Isaac V.,	Perkins, E. H., Jr.,
Brown, Joseph H.,	Plummer, John T.,
Butler, Richard,	Requa, James M.,
Byers, John,	Schultz, Jackson S.,
Cannon, Legrand B.,	Seligman, Jesse,
Cooper, Marvelle W.,	Sheffield, George St. J.,
Cossitt, F. H.,	Smith, Charles S.,
Denny, John T.,	Stokes, W. E. Dodge,
Dowd, William,	Tappan, Frederick D.,
Dyer, Harris L.,	Taylor, Alexander,
Ellis, John W.,	Thomas, Seth E.,
Falconer, W. H.,	Van Aden, James H.,
Fry, Horace B.,	Vance, S. B. H.,
Furnald, F. P.,	Ward, Henry C.,
Goddard, J. Warren,	Whitney, Alfred R.,
Griswold, Charles W.,	Wilcox, D. C.,
Holbrook, E. W.,	Winchester, Locke W.,

This list, as will be seen, contains the names of some of the most substantial merchants and bankers, as well as active and public-spirited citizens. It was resolved to meet at an early day to begin work, and then the meeting adjourned.

ANGRY WORDS IN VIRGINIA.

MORE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE READJUSTERS AND FUNDERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—At a Democratic meeting held on Saturday night last, at Falls Church, Va., representatives of the Funders and Readjusters being present, a proposition was made to invite Sanford P. Bailey and Gen. Williams, the respective candidates for Congress of the Republicans and Readjusters, to meet John S. Barbour, the Funder candidate, in a joint discussion. This proposition gave rise to a quarrel, which is thus described by a correspondent of the *Evening Star*: "Mr. Berchette said he was opposed to it, for the Readjusters were in reality no better than Republicans, and that they were all going to vote for Garfield and Arthur. This aroused Mr. Birch, who said he was a Readjuster and should vote for Hancock and English, and that Mr. Berchette was a liar. Mr. Joseph S. Riley said that no gentleman would make such a statement as Mr. Berchette had made. Mr. Berchette became furiously angry, and asked: 'Do you say I am no gentleman?' and began to shed his outer garment. Mr. Riley made haste to modify his words. Meanwhile Birch's ire was stirred, and he began to demonstrate by taking off his coat, muttering, 'I'm enough for him,' but others interfering there was no meeting of the angry parties. Finally a committee, composed of Joseph Birch and Dr. Moran, to make arrangements for the discussion, was proposed. Mr. Birch said he would not serve with Moran, for they had never agreed, and never would agree. The matter was fixed up somehow, and the proposition to have the discussion is to be made."

THE NEW-JERSEY CANVASS.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 29.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the headquarters of the North Plainfield Garfield, Arthur and Potts club this evening. A stirring address was delivered by Col. Fuller, of New-York, and several songs were rendered by the Lincoln Guards Glee Club. The Guards were present in uniform and made a short parade.

The Hon. Frederic A. Potts, Republican candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, came to this city this afternoon, on the 2 o'clock train. He was accompanied by John Rean, Jr., of Elizabeth, and was met at the depot by a committee of the Directors of the Union and Middlesex Counties Mutual Agricultural Association. The party proceeded directly to the fair grounds, and Mr. Potts spent two hours in inspecting the exhibition. He was greeted with enthusiasm everywhere he went. He returned to Elizabeth on a late train in the afternoon, and was one of the speakers at a large mass-meeting at that place this evening.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN BLUSTER.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Democratic canvass is being conducted in Niagara County in such a singular and unusual fashion as to give rise to the suspicion that it may be in pursuance of directions from head-quarters, and that the same game is being played elsewhere in the State. It is, in brief, a game of brag. There have been elections in this county, notably that of 1875, where Democratic success was obtained by the "still hunt" policy, when no public meetings were held, and when success at the polls was expected and obtained by the most persistent personal efforts in each school district. At present the Republicans and their County Committee are extremely vigilant, and do not omit any honest effort that looks toward victory. Careful canvasses are being made, and every part of the country is flooded with campaign documents and liberally supplied with speakers. The number of Republican meetings held and being held was never greater, even in the exciting days of 1868 and 1872, and such meetings outnumber the Democratic meetings at least three to one. All the organization, of Boys in Blue, young voters, &c., is on the Republican side, and if the test of success at the polls is to be that of hard work, that side would appear certain of victory in this county. Democratic work, as well as Democratic argument here, seems mainly to depend on brag. The same lofty tone of conversation pervades all classes of that party. Each and every Democrat with whom one talks will say that "We have a sure thing this time. Hancock is certain to be the next President." One is led to believe that this element of brag is being systematically introduced into the Democratic canvass for the purpose of catching the "floating vote," and it is well that the effort should be exposed in order that Republicans may be on their guard.

SENATOR CONKLING IN OHIO.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE A GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—Gen. Grant, after spending a quiet night in Cleveland, went to Chicago this morning. Senator Conkling spent the forenoon in his room, and in the afternoon took a ride with M. A. Hanna and William Edwards, two prominent business men. In the evening, despite the cold and rain, the large city armory was packed to its utmost capacity, and many were turned away. Mr. Conkling was the only speaker of the evening and his reception was one of which any speaker might be proud. The President of the evening was the Hon. Amos Townsend, member of Congress from this district. In opening, Mr. Conkling spoke of the prosperity he had seen all about him in his ride about the city to-day, and said that it had been built by free labor, fostered by laws protecting American industry, and that it should, for self-protection, set its face like flint against that dogma falsely called free trade; against inflation, fiat money, and repudiation; against all attempts to overthrow tariff and tax laws. From this point he passed to an elaborate discussion of the tariff question, calling forth unlimited approbration from his hearers. He spoke for two hours, the remaining portions of his speech covering substantially the ground of his New-York and Warren speeches. He closed with an appeal for support for Garfield and Arthur.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Sept. 29.—A. G. Curtin was nominated by the Democrats for Congress to-day in the Twentieth District.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 29.—The Greenback State Convention yesterday nominated J. H. McLane as candidate for Congress from the Fourth District.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—It is reported that Moody Merrill, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, proposes to withdraw. A. A. Ranney is mentioned as a probable candidate, and reports from the district indicate a cordial support should he accept the nomination.

The Democratic Convention in the Fourth Congressional District last night had an excited session, which continued from early in the evening until 2:30 o'clock this morning, when the supporters of Leopold Morse left the Court-house, where the convention was held, and William Gaston was nominated for Congress by acclamation. The Morse men proceeded to Parker's, where they nominated Charles Levi Woodbury, for Presidential Elector. The Gaston faction nominated Charles Albert Prince for Presidential Elector.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—The Greenback Party of this county to-day nominated Alexander Gregory for Congress.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 29.—Thomas Boles was nominated yesterday for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District.

SIX GARFIELD BANNERS UNFURLED.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 29.—The Republicans of Warren, R. I., had a grand and successful demonstration to-night, and placed that town beyond a doubt on the list of those which will go solid for Garfield and Arthur next November. The town was brilliantly illuminated and decorated, every citizen doing his best to outshine his neighbor in the way of displaying lanterns and bunting. A train left this city at 7 o'clock, bearing Companies A and C, Boys in Blue, of Providence, and a company from Pawtucket. Arriving at Warren, they were met by the local companies and one from Bristol, with torches and banners, and made a parade, being greeted with prolonged applause on every street. During the parade there was an almost ceaseless display of fire-works. Six flags were raised in different parts of the town, and as the banners were displayed ringing cheers were given for Garfield and Arthur. The procession reached to Main-street, where a stand had been erected from which speeches were made by B. M. Bosworth, of Warren; the Hon. Nelson F. Aldrich, Representative in Congress from this city, and W. J. Jennings, of Fall River. The assemblage was very large and enthusiastic.

PIKE COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

MILFORD, Penn., Sept. 29.—The Republicans of Pike County met in convention here last evening and nominated Benjamin F. Kellam for member of Assembly. There are now three candidates for the Assembly in the field —William Westfall, ring candidate; Carlton A. Smith, anti-ring candidate, and Mr. Kellam, the Republican candidate. The Republicans expect to poll upward of 600 votes this year, and as the total vote of the county is only about 1,800 the Republicans will doubtless elect their candidate. The Democrats are disarmed and the Republicans jubilant.

There was a great Republican mass-meeting here to-night under the auspices of the Garfield and Arthur club. The President of the meeting was J. Hixon Vanetten. The Hon. William H. Jessup, of Montrose, Penn., was the first speaker. He rehearsed the issues of the campaign in an eloquent speech of over an hour's duration. He was followed by Dr. Doane, of Bridgeport, Conn., who made a very effective speech, frequently exciting his audience to the highest degree of enthusiasm. Before the meeting opened a large Garfield and Arthur banner was stretched across the principal street of the town. The Republicans of this section are thoroughly aroused, and a good report may be expected from Pike County in November.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC PROMISES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 29.—The address of the Democratic State Committee of Alabama appeared to-day. It thoroughly indorses Gen. Hancock's letter on the claims question, and, summing up, says: "Our party in Alabama stands committed by its platform, by the action of every department of the State Government, and by the Judges of its courts elected by it, first, to an acceptance of the results of the war; second, to the equal political rights of every citizen; third, to the faithful maintenance of the public credit, State and national, and unflinching opposition to the repudiation of any public obligations; fourth, to the free and fair exercise of the elective franchise; and fifth, to the strictest economy in the administration of public affairs."

REPUBLICANISM IN VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 29.—The Sixth Virginia Republican Congressional Convention met here to-day, and by a vote of 25 to 7 remitted the nomination of a Congressional candidate to its Congressional Committee, which is equivalent to declaring for no nomination. The following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote:

The correspondents of Northern newspapers having sought to impress the outside public with the idea that the Republican Party of this State is ready to abandon its organization, it is hereby

Resolved, That we, as representatives of the people of this district, in convention assembled, do declare our unalterable purpose to support and vote the Garfield and Arthur ticket in the approaching election, and that we will in no event or contingency consent to any fusion that requires our support of Hancock and English.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICAN WORKERS.

TWO PROMINENT DEMOCRATS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY JOIN THE RANKS—MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

CHATHAM VILLAGE, Sept. 28.—Great enthusiasm was created at the regular meeting of the Garfield and Arthur club of this village this evening by the reading of letters from two prominent Democrats announcing their intention and stating their reasons for withdrawing from their party and joining the Republicans. The meeting was the largest yet held in this county, delegations being present from all the adjoining towns. The Ketcham Minute Men headed the parade, with 125 men in uniform, and the Hon. C. L. Beale addressed the meeting, which would have filled three times over the largest hall in town. So the converts were men of importance in the Democratic Party. One is a well-known physician, Dr. D. L. Spaulding, of Spencertown, who has several times been a successful Democratic candidate, and the other, Charles H. Bell, a resident of this village, a man of wealth and high social standing, the Democratic candidate last year for Supervisor in the town of Ghent, and always much depended on by the party for liberal support of the canvass. Both are honorable, conscientious men, and their defection cannot be attributed to personal motives.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 29.—At a meeting of the Captains of the Boys in Blue of Jefferson County, held in this city to-day, details were made for two regiments, one of six companies and one of seven. Colonels and other officers will be chosen at once.

GARNERVILLE, Sept. 29.—A large and earnest out-door meeting was held by the Garnerville Garfield and Arthur Club Tuesday evening. T. H. Swift, in a clear and logical address, reviewed the issues of the canvass. More earnest work is being done here than ever before. The club will raise a handsome banner on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5, when a grand rally will be held.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 29.—Two thousand people assembled in the Opera-house to-night to listen to Gen. Kilpatrick, and the stage was crowded with prominent Republicans. William I. Thorn was Chairman of the meeting. There was music, cannon firing, and cheers, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

ROME, Sept. 29.—The first meeting under the management of the Republican State Committee was held to-night. Alfred Ethridge, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens, presided, and introduced the Hon. O. D. Prescott, candidate for re-election to Congress, who made a strong and convincing speech. He was followed by Dr. B. Ives, who eloquently set forth the importance of guarding the Nation by preventing it from falling into the hands of those who sought to destroy it. In the torch-light procession, which was a part of the demonstration, 500 men were in line, including a company of mounted Wide Awakes. Oneida County, under the management of the Hon. C. M. Dennison, Chairman of the County Committee, is making a thorough canvass, and is good for a majority of 2,000 or more for the Electoral, Congressional, and county tickets.

THE NATIONAL CLUB AT MENTOR.

GEN. GARFIELD SPEAKS IN APPROVAL OF THE OBJECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—The National Club Executive Committee returned last night from Mentor, where it paid its respects to Gen. Garfield. The committeemen present are Franklin McVeigh, of Illinois, Chairman; Thomas Nichols, of Wisconsin, Secretary; C. A. Boutelle, of Maine; J. Guy McCandless, of Pennsylvania; G. W. Gardner, of Ohio; Charles Case, D. C. Charles Kahlo, and Caleb S. Denny, of Indiana. Beyond continuing the organization and passing a few resolutions little was done at Mentor. The committee met in the library, and was introduced to Gen. Garfield by Chairman McVeigh, who stated the purpose and work of the recent club conventions.

In reply, Gen. Garfield welcomed the committee, and said that while established usage and good taste forbade his touching upon political subjects on such occasions, he thought it would be folly for him to assume an attitude of indifference to any proper efforts for the increase of the intelligence or strength of the Republican Party. He was not ashamed to say that he sincerely hoped for the success of the Republican Party, even if it has chosen him as its Presidential candidate. He desired it because he believed in its principles, in its spirit of liberty, of justice, and of progress, and in its unswerving fidelity to the Union and to the spirit of the Constitution. He heartily approved the work of the committee in its efforts to bring all Republicans into harmony and closer organized relations with the practical principles and duties of citizenship. One of the most essential elements of real Republicanism. Even where no special indifference is felt by the people, we often find, through the carelessness of many, that the management of public affairs often gravitates into bad hands. Any organization to promote greater watchfulness of public interests on the part of the many, if wisely prosecuted, must result in good. Without being fully apprised of the plans and modes of the organization, he could say that with its general idea, as stated by the Chairman, he was in hearty accord.

BOURBON SPLIT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The Democrats held their local conventions to-day and nominated county officers. There was a serious split in the District Attorney's convention, two candidates, Henry S. Hagert and Furman Shepherd being nominated. The bolt from Hagert was led by Squire McMullin, and is a serious one. Unless a peace is patched up it will defeat the entire Democratic ticket by some 20,000. They hold two of the offices now. The leaders here threaten to attempt to defeat Speaker Randall for re-election, unless he compels McMullin to come within the party lines. The split will have an important effect upon the State.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CANVASS.

GLEN'S FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Woman Suffrage State Committee began its canvass of Warren County by a meeting in the Methodist Church here. Isaac Mott presided, and Mrs. Helen M. Slocum made the opening address.

CATTLE SUFFERING FROM DROUGHT.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 29.—All through Monmouth and Ocean Counties much suffering to cattle is caused by the protracted drought. After the great drought in the Spring the Summer rains were light, and for three weeks only one day's rain and one light shower fell. All the springs and small streams have dried up, and many cisterns and wells are dry. In some places cattle have to be driven for miles to be watered. Around Shrewsbury and Middletown the severity of the drought is especially felt as this is a great cattle and sheep-raising district. Long Branch, with its system of waterworks and its reservoir, has an abundant supply of water now that the Summer visitors have departed.

THE BENDER FAMILY ARRESTED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—A special to the *Tribune* from Topeka, Kan., says: "Gov. St. John to-day, on the request of the County Attorney of Labette County, issued a requisition for the Bender family. It is not known on what State the requisition is made, but the Governor declares his belief that no mistake has been made this time, and that the Benders have really been found."

POLITICS AT YALE.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 29.—The Yale College Faculty, at a meeting to-day, decided to forbid the students from parading in political processions for the present, in consequence of the destruction of the Hancock flag on Saturday night.

EUROPE'S IDLE THREATS

REPORTS THAT DULCIGNO HAS BEEN DESTROYED.

BURNED BY ORDER OF THE ALBANIAN LEAGUE—THE ALLIED FLEETS STILL AT ANCHOR—THE FRENCH ADMIRAL ORDERED NOT TO FIRE A SHOT—PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Ragusa says: "It is reported here, through the Austrian authorities at Cattaro that Dulcigno is in flames."

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Buda-Pesth says: "A telegram from Antivgri reports that Dulcigno has been destroyed by fire."

The *Times* has the following from Ragusa: "At 4 o'clock this afternoon news was received here that Dulcigno had been burned by order of the Albanian League. The latter portion of the news is not confirmed."

A Paris dispatch says that the French ships are not to withdraw in the event of a bombardment of Dulcigno, but to keep in the third or outermost line, thus sanctioning the combined action of the powers.

A dispatch to the *News* from Gravoss says: "It is reported that the Dulcigno difficulty might find a solution in the acceptance by Prince Nikita of the renewed Turkish offer of pecuniary compensation for Dulcigno, as the Montenegrins do not want another port."

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A Berlin dispatch says: "Great Britain and Russia are urging the assembling of the international fleet before Stamboul."

A correspondent at Gravoss telegraphs as follows: "The feeling among many of the representatives of the powers here is, that the Prince of Montenegro contributed much to the awkward position of Europe in the present situation of Eastern affairs by not knowing his own mind when protesting his readiness to occupy Dulcigno, and by being induced to alter it on the receipt of Riza Pasha's message. Rear-Admiral Fincati, of the Italian fleet, has been nearly drowned here through the upsetting of his gig, which was under sail."

A Paris correspondent telegraphed last night as follows: "The instructions to the French Admiral not to fire a shot in the event of the bombardment of Dulcigno have not been plainly avowed until this evening. They are justified on the ground that the Constitution debars the President from declaring war without the assent of the Chambers. This, evidently an afterthought, was adopted in deference to the lately manifested repugnance of the public to French intervention in the East." The *Times*, in its leading editorial, says: "If France draws back from giving reality to the demonstration the concert of the powers is for the present at an end. The ridicule of having sailed to Gravoss for the purpose of sailing back again will attach in the first instance to France, but the other powers must take their share of it. They have been misled by France, and thus been induced to commit themselves to a game of brag, which has not succeeded, and could not have been expected to succeed. Even a weaker power than Turkey might safely venture to snap her fingers at a demonstration which is to bark, but on no account to bite."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Berlin in reference to the reports of the abandonment of the naval demonstration says: "It is declared in well informed circles that no such intelligence has reached here. The incident of the Sultan addressing an appeal to the Emperor William occurred last week, and, therefore, before the Dulcigno question reached its present crisis. Germany, in conjunction with all the powers, adheres to the protest against Riza Pasha."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29.—The Emperor of Germany, replying to an appeal made by the Sultan, has expressed his regret that the necessity for executing the treaty of Berlin precludes separate action on his part.

GRAVOSA, Sept. 29.—The general impression here is that unless unforeseen events occur the fleets of the powers will remain ten days longer. The Montenegrin Minister has returned to Cettinje.

GARIBALDI AND HIS SON RESIGN.

WHY THEY GAVE UP THEIR POSITIONS AS MEMBERS OF THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

ROME, Sept. 29.—In resigning their seats in the Italian Chamber of Deputies Gen. Garibaldi and his son Menotti state that they are unable to remain as Deputies in a country where liberty is trodden under foot. The real reason for their resignations, however, is believed to be that Major Canzio, Gen. Garibaldi's son-in-law, has been placed under arrest.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Rome in reference to the resignation of Gen. Garibaldi as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, says: "The truth, doubtless, is that Gen. Garibaldi is mortified at the non-interference of his old comrade, Premier Cairoli, to prevent the execution of the sentence of imprisonment pronounced by the tribunal at Genoa against his son-in-law, Major Canzio, for participating in some revolutionary demonstration."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Mr. William McArthur, member of the House of Commons for Lambeth, was to-day elected Lord Mayor of London. Mr. McArthur is a Liberal.

Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, has been summoned to London from Balmoral, in connection with foreign affairs.

A dispatch from Geneva says: "The motive for the murder of Col. Pedevilla at Sigirona, near Lugano, is believed to have been revenge."

A dispatch from Bucharest says: "The idea of making Roumania a Kingdom is again prominently discussed here."

A correspondent at Paris telegraphs as follows: "The Havas Agency says the Papal Nuncio has had very courteous interviews with M. Barthelemy-St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Jules Ferry, the Premier. The Nuncio has not even hinted the idea of quitting France."

Prof. Brown has presented his report to the Privy Council on the Texan cattle fever, setting forth the opinions of American authorities in regard to the disease. He concludes by saying it is clear that the splenetic fever of Texan cattle is not the same disease as the splenetic fever prevalent in Great Britain.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The result of Prince Bismarck's recent correspondence and interviews at Friedrichsruhe with skilled economists and commercial experts, is the projection of a bill, to be presented, probably at the next session, to the Prussian Parliament, aiming at the formation of a State Working Men's Assurance and Mutual Assistance Society, to which laborers and employers will be bound to contribute. The system will be first tried in Prussia."

A correspondent at Kandahar says: "It is a mistake to suppose that the country is completely pacified. Ayoob Khan's victory gave a great impulse to fanaticism. The Mollahs are everywhere preaching a fresh rising, and urging that the defeat of Ayoob Khan by Gen. Roberts was owing to the reliance the Afghan leader placed on his regulars and their desertion at the critical moment."

PARIS, Sept. 29.—On the 26th of September was held the thirty-ninth and last representation of the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau. Thirty-five hundred persons were present.

It is stated in well-informed circles that Baron Boisey-d'Anglas, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has been appointed Minister to Mexico.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 29.—Two hundred Greek volunteers have embarked at Galatz for Greece.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Chalkis reports that Greek recruits are pouring in by thousands. The Army will soon number 40,000 men.

A dispatch from Lisbon says: "A great fire broke out in the hotel at the foot of the Chiado. Many shops and houses were gutted. The loss is heavy."

A Berlin correspondent says the Prussian Government has requested that a state of siege be proclaimed at Leipsic and Hamburg, as those cities are consideredd hot-beds of Socialism.

A Bombay correspondent reports that the Viceroy condemns the dispatches in regard to the defeat of Gen. Burrows as unsatisfactory.

A man named Gannon has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Lord Mountmorres, and remanded to jail.

Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has left Dublin for London.

A Dublin correspondent says: "The state of the country has been anxiously considered by the Executive. Daily conferences have been held between members of the Government, but no decided action will be taken before the Cabinet Council. Private accounts say the state of the West is very alarming. It is well known that other landlords are marked for assassination, and will be shot on the first opportunity. Quantities of arms have been brought into the country."

The Rev. Dr. John Waddington, the eminent divine, is dead.

A PHILADELPHIA MYSTERY.

THE BODIES OF A LAWYER AND A WOMAN FOUND IN THE DELAWARE—DID THEY COMMIT SUICIDE?

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The finding of the body of Horace P. Wilbur, a well-known lawyer, floating in the Delaware this afternoon, has unearthed a scandal which the family are endeavoring to keep quiet. When last seen alive Mr. Wilbur was in the company of a woman named Tyndale, but who is known as Mrs. Jackson in this City. The couple left the apartments of the woman on Noble-street, near Seventh, on Sunday evening. On Monday the body of Mrs. Tyndale was found in the river near the place where that of Wilbur was secured to-day. How they got overboard is a mystery, and it is questioned whether they both committed suicide, or the man murdered the woman and then ended his own life. Noble-street wharf is badly lighted and numerous persons have walked into the river unintentionally. But the theory that this happened to Wilbur and Mrs. Tyndale is disproved by the statement of a watchman, who says he saw a couple go on the wharf and some time after heard the cry of murder. When he reached the spot from whence the screams came no one could be seen. Mrs. Tyndale had been keeping rooms on Noble-street for apout two weeks. She came here from Amboy, N. J., where she has a husband and married daughters residing. She left her husband several years ago, and became acquainted with Wilbur, as her counsel in a suit for divorce against her husband. Mr. Wilbur has been troubled with an affection of the head for some time, which rendered him incapable of taking care of himself. What business could have taken him and his client to this lonely wharf after dark in a neighborhood filled with warehouses, is questionable.

Mr. Wilbur came here a few years ago, and was worth at least $250,000, which he made in Government contracts during the war. He was a wild speculator, and lost $180,000 in one venture alone in real estate. This had an effect on his mind. The deceased lawyer was a married man, and leaves a family in moderate circumstances. The most charitable theory and that advanced by the relatives of both the drowned persons is that they walked overboard or that Wilbur had one of his attacks and the woman endeavored to save him, when they both fell into the stream. The wife of the deceased visited the Morgue, and after identifying her husband's remains asked to see those of the woman. Upon being shown them she said: "Yes, that is she," thus displaying a knowledge of the woman.

ROWING ON LAKE MARANACOOK.

RILEY BEATEN AT SINGLE SCULLS—THE BEST DOUBLE-SCULL TIME ON RECORD.

LAKE MARANACOOK, Me., Sept. 29.—The professional four-cared race was called at 3:15 P. M. A heavy southerly breeze was blowing, which retarded the oarsmen going down. The following crews appeared and drew positions: The Everetts, of Boston, No. 1; Columbias, of Boston, No. 2; Unions, of Portland, No. 3, and West Lynn, of Lynn, No. 4. Great interest was felt in this race, as many of the best oarsmen in the country were entered, including Ross, Plaisted, Lee, Davis, Bailey, Breen, and Hilley. The favorite was the Union crew, in which the four former pulled, and the betting was strongly in their favor. At the word "Go" the crews started off at a rapid speed. The Unions and Columbias kept neck and neck, with the Everetts in the rear. The Columbias and Unions maintained their position for a short distance, when the Columbias took the lead, with Union second, and West Lynn in the rear. About two-thirds of the way down, the Unions passed the Columbias. These positions were held until West Lynn passed the Everetts. The Unions turned the stake-boat about two lengths ahead of the Columbias, with the Everetts third, and West Lynn fourth. The Unions continued to gain, and, when a quarter of the way back, led the Columbias seven lengths, the Everetts and West Lynn following in the order named. The Unions came in 12 lengths ahead, the Columbias second, Everetts third, and West Lynn about a quarter of a mile in the rear. Time—Unions, 19:40; Columbias, 20:40; Everetts, 21:10; West Lynn, 22:25. The prizes were—First, $150; second, $100; third, $50. Distance, three miles with a turn.

The second event was a canoe-race, distance one mile. Five canoes appeared, each manned by two Indians. They drew positions and entered into the contest with true Indian spirit, the oarsmen being greeted with cheers by the multitude on shore.

The third was an amateur scullers' race. the prizes being a gold watch to the first and a gold medal to the second. Positions were drawn as follows: George Gaisel, New-York, No. 1; John Buckley, Portland, No. 2; William Murray, Portsmouth, Va., No. 3. At the signal gun they started well together. Buckley and Murray came in on a spurt, Buckley five lengths ahead of Murray, with Gaisel far behind. The distance was three miles. Time—Buckley, 22:50; Murray, 24:10. Gaisel's time was not taken.

In the professional scullers' race, for prizes of $100, $60, and $30, much interest was felt, as scullers who have not been much before the public appear. The men drew positions as follows: W. F. Stevens, of Bath, Me., No. 1; J. A. Ten Eyck, of Peekskill, N. Y., No. 2; F. H. Plaisted, of New-York, No. 3; G. W. Lee, of Newark, N. J., No. 4; J. H. Riley, of Saratoga, No. 5; R. Hamilton, of Bath, Me., No. 6, and J. Gandaur, of Toronto, No. 7. Betting was $100 to $75 on Riley against the field. Ten Eyck took the lead at the start, but Plaisted soon passed him, and led the field, pulling 40 strokes to the minute, Ten Eyck pressing him hard. Riley, Lee, and Gandaur were pulling together. Lee was doing good work. Hamilton and Stevens were behind. Ten Eyck turned the stake first, Gandaur second, while Plaisted, Lee, and Riley turned simultaneously. After the turn, there was a sharp struggle between Ten Eyck and Gandaur for the first place, but Gandaur passed Ten Eyck one-fourth of a mile from the stake, with Riley third, Lee fourth, Plaisted fifth, and Hamilton and Stevens in the rear. Ten Eyck passed Gandaur again half-way from the turn to the finish, but Gandaur, after a hard struggle, gained the lead, and won the race by four lengths, Ten Eyck coming in second, Riley third, Lee fourth, Plaisted fifth, Hamilton sixth, and Stevens seventh. Time—Gandaur, 23:30; Ten Eyck, 23:35; Riley, 23:15; Lee, 23:30; the others' time not given.

The last race was the professional double-scull race, for which positions were as follows: Kennedy and Ten Eyck, 1; Lee and Gandaur, 2; Ross and Davis, 3; Stevens and Hamilton, 4. Stevens and Hamilton did not appear. Kennedy and Ten Eyck took the lead at the start, pulling 40 strokes a minute Ross and Davis being close behind. Half a mile from the turn Ross and Davis took the lead, but lost it again to Ten Eyck and Kennedy, who turned the stake-boat one length ahead. On the home stretch the two crews had a hand-to-hand encounter, both spurting. Ten Eyck and Kennedy, however, pulling a powerful stroke, crossed the line first in 20:00, with Ross and Davis three lengths behind in 20:10. Lee and Gandaur came in far in the rear. Ten Eyck and Kennedy's time is the fastest on record for double sculls.

COLLISION OF FREIGHT TRAINS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—Two freight trains came in collision three miles this side of Hamilton on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad this afternoon, causing the loss of $30,000. No one was injured. The collision was caused by the misunderstanding of a telegraph order for running the south-bound train.

SUFFERING FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from New-Albany, Ind., to the *Gazette* says a well-developed case of hydrophobia exists there. Mollie Carpenter is the victim. She was bitten by a dog a year ago.

A GREAT PARTY'S RECORD

SECRETARY EVARTS ON THE DEEDS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

AN IMMENSE GATHERING AT THE COOPER UNION—A MASTERLY REFUTATION OF DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS—WHY THE REPUBLICANS SHOULD CONTINUE IN POWER—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE ADDRESS.

At 7 o'clock last evening, when the doors leading down to the great hall of the Cooper Union were thrown open, there was a rush from the blockaded sidewalks that filled every seat in less than two minutes. Half an hour later the glare of the gas fully turned on revealed an unbroken vista of expectant, intelligent faces from wall to wall and out through the many arched entrances until the range of vision was cut off. There were no decorations of any sort.

A great cheer arose at 7:35 o'clock as the venerable Thurlow Weed tottered upon the platform, supported, as usual, by Alderman Morris. The veteran bowed his thanks, and the ovation was continued for several minutes. The entrance of ex-Secretary McCulloch, a moment afterward, was the signal of another enthusiastic outburst, which swelled into a mighty roar as Secretary Evarts appeared a short distance behind him. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved frantically all over the hall, and then somebody called for three cheers for the Secretary, which were given with a will. Among the other gentlemen of note on the platform were Attorney-General Devens, Senator Allison, the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, the Hon. Edwin M. Stoughton, ex-United States Senator Cragin, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, ex-Gov. McCormick, George W. Curtis, Cyrus W. Field, Postmaster James, Collector Merritt, Postmaster Wakeman, of Brooklyn; the Hon. Hugh Gardner, A. W. Clark, of Chicago; Jesse Seligman, J. C. Easton, of Minnesota; Hugh N. Camp, Commissioner Joel Mason, J. M. Varnum, Col. W. Bullard, and Col. J. Irving Burns.

Mr. Hugh N. Camp stepped forward, and, after calling the assemblage to order, nominated ex-Secretary McCulloch for presiding officer. The nomination was received with cheers. Mr. McCulloch advanced to the front of the platform and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am free to admit what some of you may be cognisant of, that I should not have been among the mourners if, in 1876, Samuel J. Tilden had been made President. I had known Mr. Tilden for many years as an able lawyer, a successful business man, a man of energy, self reliance, pluck, eminently sound upon financial questions, and it seemed to me that he was the man to lead back his party from its financial wanderings to the ground upon which it stood before the war. Four years ago, although I had always been Whig or Republican, I thought a political change of the Administration at Washington would conduce to the best interests of the country. Now, I believe that a change which would place the Government under the control of the Democratic Party, as at present constituted, would be greatly detrimental to those interests.

Then, the people in all their varied industrial pursuits were suff

these people think—when core is a government, not of men, not of kings, not of nobles, but of the mass of the people and the principle that is represented in the Presidency—how, I say, should they think that a party could commend itself to the suffrage by saying its candidate was better than their party. That a reason for taking a party that is in worse than the candidate? [Laughter.] I don't know but our countrymen have eaten of the insane root and have gone mad, but I don't think that any answers they made to that proposition in the past would warrant them in using their wits at all. Well, now, Gov. Seymour was better than the party. In fact, he—he has gone on increasing in excellence. I think he is better than any party, or in fact, I don't know but he is better than all his fellowmen. [Laughter.] That may be. I know he showed a very extreme instance of that forgiving spirit and that humbleness of soul which are said to mark the Christian when clothed with the sword of power and speaking in the name of authority, when your streets were red with the blood of innocents, he spoke to them words as his friends. Now, that suits a man for some departments of life, but not for the command of the Army and Navy of the United States. [Great Applause.]

MORE OF DEMOCRATIC OFFERS.

Well, in 1879 they said: "Those people are very hard to please. We have offered them candidates that were better than our party; now we will offer them another candidate, a man who don't belong to our party at all. [Laughter.] Those Northern men are fond of variety, entertainment, excitement. They like a show, and what could be a finer show than for a great party to take a candidate for the Presidency right out from the top of the other party. [Laughter.] Well," they said, "we will admit that our candidate is better than our party." [Laughter.] They said: "We only presented you before a loyal patch upon a moth-eaten garment of rebellion and Democracy." [Laughter.] "Well," we replied, "we admit that you have not presented a patch, but you have actually clothed yourselves in a suit of rebellion and treason," we added: "Our notion that the party that is in power ought to be in power, is the transaction which the American people make upon their friends at elections, and we will vote for Gen. Grant and not for Horace Greeley." [Applause.]

"Well," they said, "we have tried everything. Now we will have a man after our own heart, a man that does not come from the Republican Party, a man that is not better than our own party, who can tell about these fickle, melodramatic Northerners, who are always running into scrapes for want of prudence, thrift, and forethought—a people that you cannot keep out of the fire or out of the water." And so they presented our distinguished fellow-citizen and my classmate—Samuel J. Tilden. [Laughter.] Well that was very fine. Now they say: "Look at him. See how we have come back to our true colors! Did you ever see," they say, "a pattern that was better matched by a patch on it than the Democratic Party was by Samuel J. Tilden. [Laughter.] Now you cannot object to that." Well, the people said: Let us look at that. Didn't you have an old ticket and a popular suffrage on it then 20 years ago—1856?" [for this Tilden candidacy was in 1876.] Let us look at that. Somehow or other it strikes us that history is repeating itself, and that the same voters that voted for Buchanan are to vote for Tilden, and we will agree that so far it was a true test, in regard to the two men. Tilden and Buchanan are as like as two peas. [Laughter.] Now, we have had that pattern before," the people said, "and we will choose Hayes." [Great applause.]

Well, now, gentlemen, we come along down. At their elections the Democratic Party has been made up of the same constituents—the solid South and the deskerated Democracy of the North, [laughter,] and the people have passed upon them as such. And now they present again the same combination—the solid South and the deskerated Democracy of the North, neither more nor less—and they have chosen a candidate, saying, "Having tired ourselves with pleasing you by offering every pattern and patch, we will give you another candidate that is better than our party." Indeed! A very eminent publicist, a man that writes who seldom speaks within bounds, has thought to frighten the people of the country that espoused *the Republican candidacy by saying that our candidate*, God bless him! Gen. Garfield, [tremendous applause and cheering]—this is the crushing criticism upon him—is no better than the party. I don't so thought so. We thought the party was as good as could be, and that, while it could find in its ranks and in its lead many men that were worthy of its honors and its votes, we really must be excused from saying that we could find any one man that was better than the great Republican Party. [Applause.]

Now, this is an extraordinary business. The Democratic Party, conscious of the beam in its own eye, and knowing that there is not even a mote in the Republican Party, [laughter,] that has sought to make a balance of the beam in the Democratic Party against the mote in the Republican candidate. Well, that is an extraordinary situation! A whole party, trying to make a balance out of themselves against the mote of a single blemish in our candidate! They try to make a balance against the enormous iniquities unrepented of and not yet laid aside; every epaulet, every plume, every ruffle, every cartridge-box, every sword-belt, every holster still surrounding the Democratic Party in its relation to our institutions and our prosperity, they think to draw attention to what they call a mote in our candidate.

"NO BETTER THAN HIS PARTY."

Well, gentlemen, when Mr. Black, desiring to help his party, said that Garfield personally was one of the honestest, warmest-hearted, most guileless men that he ever knew, [applause;] that he was a man of genius, of learning, of eloquence, of popular power, I know where to put the only arrow that could pierce any harness of our candidate when he said: "But, good as he is, he cannot in politics and in government be any better than his party." [Laughter and applause.] Now, Gen. Garfield [applause] stands before the American people as a candidate for its highest honors upon a plane of longer and more varied experience, of better proved capacity, of larger benevolence, of a comprehensive mind, and a tenderer heart in sympathy with men's difficulties and dangers and sorrows, than any candidate that has been presented to the people of the United States by either party since Henry Clay.

I had occasion to remark four years ago on the superior intelligence of our Eastern people here—New-York and New-England, and the Atlantic board—of taking it for granted that because the candidate lifted up on the shoulders of the great people of the West was not as familiar to our minds as clear in our estimate as one of our great men, of assuming that he was not so fit as he should be, and voting in the dark against him as so many did against President Hayes. But now that he has stood in the light for four years; now that his countrymen and the public have estimated his public services, and when our people feel the full rush of honesty, of fidelity, which brought prosperity in the very finger-ends of every man in the land, they begin to think that Hayes has been a better President than we were just years ago as they do now, he would have had a larger majority. [Great applause and cries of "That's so."] We had the same talk about him, then that they would be too ungrateful to now talk about Gen. Garfield. They had the same talk about him then, I say, that he seemed to be a good man, but they did not know exactly by what counsels and advisers he would be surrounded. They did not know who would lead him, and who was to push him, and who was to guide him; and as they saw various adventurers, leaders of the party, that looked as if they would like to have a large share in the Government, some of whom they liked, and some of whom they did not like, people said they were not to be dark until they knew who was going to manage him. Nothing has managed him but love of country, an upright nature, a sincerity in the homely virtues of American common life that will long be remembered in the affections of the men and women of the United States. [Applause.]

Now, people begin to say—Democrats—"Oh! If your party had only renominated President Hayes, why, we could rally to his support." He has won the hearts of the people. But as for Garfield, we don't feel so sure." In other words, they feel about Garfield now as they felt about President Hayes four years ago. And four years hence they will feel about Garfield as they feel about President Hayes now. [Great applause.] They used to do it following the Republican Party and adopting its credits as belonging to themselves, at a safe marching distance of about 12 or 8 years behind them, but now they are beginning to crowd us, for they are only four years behind. If they will only keep on and study our step and learn our music, it may bring them abreast of us some time or other. [Laughter.]

ONLY TWO "SUPERBS" IN HISTORY.

Well now, having discussed Gen. Garfield, who is not better than his party, let us look at Gen. Hancock, who is better than his party. [Laughter.] Gen. Hancock is a great and faithful General of the armies of the United States. [Applause mingled with hisses.] He was a faithful General in the war, and in his place in the Army he has been a faithful General since, and no Republican seeks either to obscure or belittle his claims to honor. But when Gen. Hancock is sought to be the "make-*way" to bring up the party whose candidate he is* to the standard of a party like ours, that has seen a Lincoln, [applause,] a Grant, [applause,] and a Hayes, [renewed applause,] he has got to have a great deal more avoirdupois to weigh us down. [Laughter.]

What do these people think a change of party government means? Is it, as some of these peaverers would have us suppose, a toss of a copper or a wave of a hand, and all is over? Is that so? Is that what a change of parties means? What a change of parties in a great nation like this means? What a change of parties from the one, that preserved the country to the other that attacked it? Is that all that's meant? Is that all that's nothing to the poor freedmen of the South whether, all else being against them, the Federal Executive is to be against them too? Does it mean nothing to the loyal people of the country, to the heroes of your fields and to the memory of the Cabinets and to the memories of the great statesmen that have passed away whether the American people are to put that party and those memories and those living statesmen to an open shame—and whether they are to exalt over their heads the party that, in the name of the people and with the people's power, we have resisted until we saved the country from war and preserved it from disasters of peace? I tell you, gentlemen, that the relations of a people to their public men and of the public men to the people are reciprocal; and when a nation turns its back in prosperity upon those who never turned their backs, in the field or in the Cabinet, against the enemies of the country, the people has gone over to the side of the enemies of the country. [Applause.] Manner changes at different ages, but this affair of a transfer of power from one party to another diametrically its opposite is, with a proper allowance for the difference of manners and the amelioration of life, pretty much the same thing. And as I remarked, but one great character in history had received from his countrymen the surname of "The Superb"—only one "Tarquinius Superbus," of Rome—I thought I would see whether history that had repeated itself here with this magnificent title would not find some other traits of resemblance in the transactions of Tarquinius's government.

The King of Rome that preceded Tarquinius had made a change in the Roman Constitution in favor of popular rights. He had endowed with a share in the suffrage and in the commonwealth the plebeians, and it was a thorn in the side of the haughty classes that dominated over them that the poor plebeians should be trusted with the suffrage. Now, I think that Lincoln did something of that kind for the poor plebeians of the South. [Applause.] I think the Republican Party has done, not only something, but all that its powers thus far have permitted it to do, to establish these popular rights—to be sure only in the hands of the plebeians. Tarquin came forward and slew Tullius, and the great reformers that represented the people died by the hand of the assassin, and then, when he had thus got power with the sword, he took away from the very plebeians every vestige of their rights. He put to death all Senators that had voted for it. He took into his hands the whole administration of justice, and he slew or exiled all that were obnoxious to his will. Well, gentlemen, let me say for the Roman people that Tarquinius Superbus was the last King that ever sat upon the throne in Rome. [applause,] and until the time that Cassius and Brutus completed the assassination of Cæsar—down to that time there had always been a Tarquinius Superbus [the exact devil to be King. Now, as we say, manners have changed. Three hundred years ago, in England they sent their foreign Ministers to the Tower and beheaded their Archbishops. But the principle of human nature which makes the gulf so wide between the principles of Servius Tullius and Tarquinius Superbus, and so wide the gulf between the principles of Abraham Lincoln and the party of Gen. Hancock, and change of parties do not pass like a Summer dream. No, it is to be feared, if it all and, thank God, it is to be only if we have the will to allow it. [Applause.]

TAKING UP MR. ENGLISH.

Now, gentlemen, we have candidates also called Vice-Presidents, and I take Mr. English first. I have never seen any very open or public avowal of why the Democrats nominated Mr. English. He was not in our minds at all. I do not know that his countrymen were turning him over among the men that they thought the Democrats could nominate. It will not do to put it wholly upon the fact that he is a rich banker, and so we look at the speeches he has made in Congress 20 years ago. When they talked about abolitionists and about the blacks and about the plebeians in the fashion that the old Democrat used to talk about our notions of befriending the people. There did not seem to be a reason for that, and I leave it to his neighbors, who have expressed their minds about him, whether there is anything in that large liberality of personal character which makes a man popular in spite of the badness of his political principles. I do not understand that there is a very large claim on that score. I do observe in his letter of acceptance that he seems to be in very sympathetic nature—feels for the sufferings of others—because I observe that he expresses great interest in the toiling millions of his countrymen. Well, these are all trifling matters, perhaps, but yet they do show whether a party is sincere or not; and when I saw that Mr. English had this yearning of heart for the toiling millions of his countrymen, I could not but think of a story that our excellent Judge, Judge Brady, is fond of telling at the expense of our profession—for there is one good thing about us lawyers, that we do repeat all the jokes against ourselves that we can raise up. Well, a young man who had lost his father and had a small estate of $50 from a solvent debtor that yet he needed to collect by law, waited upon a lawyer in the village who, he knew, was a friend of his father, and asked him to collect it. The lawyer received him as only a lawyer knows how to receive a client, [laughter,] and admitted frankly that he did know his father, that he loved him as a father, and nothing would give him greater pleasure than to collect that little bill. So, *when the process had brought in the money*, word was sent to the young man that the debt had been collected and he would be glad to pay it to him. Reducting the costs, and so the lawyer handed out to the young man, who was full of gratitude, $15 out of the $50, at which he seemed a little dazed in counting, and the lawyer said, "Why, is not it all right; are not the $15 there?" "Oh, yes," says the young man, "there are $15; I was only thinking how lucky it was for me that you didn't know my grandfather." [Great laughter.] And I could not help thinking how lucky it was for these toiling millions of our countrymen that only a few thousand of them were within the immediate friendship of Mr. English. [Applause and laughter.]

And now Gen. Arthur, [applause,] our townsman and our friend, is proposed to make one more in the long roll of Vice-Presidents that New-York has given to the Nation. Everybody knows of Gen. Arthur that he never sought an honor, but took only such as came to him by the free will of his fellow-citizens; everybody knows that in the head of the great administrations of our political affairs he has been trusted and honored, and the people of the United States accept this candidacy from this, our great State and City, and, knowing of his character and position, intend to make his term the stirring and official term that has been filled by Vice-Presidents from the State of New-York.

THE CONFIDENCE IN REPUBLICANISM.

Now, gentlemen, let us see what are the great questions before the people. In the first place, let me submit to your intelligence that the people of the United States do not need to be asked to reconsider any of the decisions that they made in 1864, or in 1868, or in 1872, or in 1876. Those have passed into the judgment of their countrymen, and the people have said that the Republican Party should keep power, notwithstanding anything that could be urged, with reason or without, by hypercriticism or by honest discontent, that the party, the great party and its great and honest leaders, should be kept in power at all hazards. Now, it would be a slight to them in this, what ought always to be the great question for a people practical in their tastes and interested in their prosperity is, What shall we say of the party as it has administered the Government for the last four years? [Laughter.] What shall we say of the Democratic Party as it has exhibited itself in the last four years? Is it wise, is it prudent, is it for our advantage that the Government should run on for four years more in the conduct of that party that has guided it four years, or in the same way that it has been guided four years? Has the Democratic Party that we condemned during all these previous stages at which our judgment has been called for, has it in the last four years helped our credit, helped our peace, helped our public faith, helped our prosperity? We do not need to be told that we live under the government of a good God. That we know, even when the Democrats were rucking our hearts with a cankering rifling out of the softness of wealth, not a good God that we turned upon and cursed. It was the Democratic Party that we turned upon and cursed and defeated, and when this general and universal Providence, protecting us in spite through a great party, has, in that which belongs to government, in what belongs to prudence, in what belongs to honesty, in what belongs to human wisdom, spread the golden mantle of peace over the whole country, filled our granaries and our marts with the products of earth, awhirling all our spindles, and asked even for more means to employ the industry of this people, this people are not to be turned aside by saying that it is all a good Providence that did that.

Well, to bring it down a little more concisely in this matter of general devotion to God, that we have been living under a financial theocracy for the last eight years, and that John Sherman [applause] was favored by Providence as the best man to carry out the purposes of the Divine wisdom. Well, Mr. Bayard thinks that that doubtless was a mistake on the part of Providence, for he ought to have been the prophet under this theocracy. Well, gentlemen, if the Republican Party has carried on the Government thus prosperously and to these results by the special favor of Providence, did we ever hear of a more illogical reason to a people than that they should turn them out because Providence was on their side? Do the Democrats expect to get along against Providence or without Providence?

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S WORK.

But away with these frivolities. No doubt Providence causes His sun to shine upon the evil and the good, and his rain to fall upon the just and the unjust; but nevertheless the farms of the drunkard and the sluggard do not show such a smile of Providence as the farms of the thrifty and the laborious and the temperate. Did not this sunshine and rain fall upon the wide areas of agriculture when our corn was used to burn for fuel because confidence was destroyed in the country and it could not be moved to the hungry demands of Europe? But what moves the wheat to-day? Is it the railroads and the steamships? *Why, the iron tracks and the trackless paths of the ocean were as open at those times as at these.* Why is it that there was no capital, that there was no enterprise? Why, there was capital and there was enterprise, but the unrestricted mass of our finances brought about by the war and perpetuated by Democratic obstructions in peace had frightened capital, and it had hidden itself in the 6 per cent. bonds of the United States. And then, when following in the same path with Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury we got our finances toward John Sherman—favored by his countrymen and favored by Providence as well, no doubt—when he carried through that magnificent financial march to the broad sea of prosperity which rivals in the fame and in the gratitude of his countrymen their military march that the great Captain, Sherman, took to the sea. [Applause.] then he unbound capital and enterprise, then he dislodged it from its safe shelter under the 6 per cent. bonds and reduced it to the usual pittance of 4 per cent. and drove it out into the activities of commerce, and the risks of manufactures. And then you had the circle completed as distinctly from the final touch of the human prudence, sagacity, fidelity, and courage of the Republican Party, just as distinctly as the natural philosopher completes the circuit of the electric current that surrounds the world.

Now, I would like to know how much the Democratic Party did to help Providence out of its difficulties. [Laughter.] I am astonished at this new element in party politics. Why, everybody knows that the conflicts in England and in this country are based upon this proposition—that the party in power is to be blamed for its faults, its errors, and given its misfortunes, and that it is to receive the honor of its fidelity, of its wisdom, of its prosperity. [Applause.] And this is the first time that statesmen who valued their public character have gone through the land prating against a party's right to the honor of the things that it had done. Let them say that their will do better—let them say that they will do better without Providence than we have done with it. Let the country trust them if they will.

LOOKING AT HANCOCK'S LETTERS.

But they say that Gen. Hancock, who is better than his party, has always been an excellent friend of the country and its prosperity and faith. Well, now, when a man is a candidate for the Presidency and writes letters, everybody knows that they come substantially from the bottom of his heart. [Laughter.] That is settled. If there is anything that the country can rely upon as true in purpose and in fact, it is a candidate's letters. That we believe always known. But, nevertheless, letters are not exactly transactions. When Admiral Goffe, who lived in Cape Cod as a child, had adhered to the British Crown, and risen to a great rank in the Navy, came over to visit the country about 80 years ago, and renew his associations with his people and the familiar scenes of his boyhood, he sold his officers that when they got to Cape Cod they would see lobsters that would make them open their eyes—that they could see lobsters that weighed 25 pounds." And the bet was made, under the permission of the Admiral. And when they got there the Admiral scoured the Cape, but did not find any lobsters that could weigh 25 pounds. So, [laughter,] well, they don't happen to be here just now, but I will get the affidavits of the old fishermen," and he brought a pile of affidavits that when they were fishermen, in early times, lobsters that weighed 25 pounds were common as huckleberries are on the Cape. Then it was left to an umpire to decide which had lost or won the bet. And this concise judgment was given by the umpire, which would entitle him to a seat on the Supreme Court of the United States if everything in his life corresponded with it. His decision was that "Affidavits are not lobsters." [Laughter.] Now, if any one doubted that, they could try to get an affidavit from any source whatever. People are said sometimes to be swallowing their oaths and these written depositions are not very savory food.

Now, candidates' letters are not the decrees of a Democratic caucus, much less the acts of Congress of the United States. If anybody thinks they are, and elects Gen. Hancock in that view, he will have to come back to that sober, common-place judgment, that candidates' letters are not acts of Congress. Now, Gen. Hancock pictures himself, intelligently, upon having been consistent and a genuine and quiet Democrat all his life. He was so in 1864. I have never heard that he "kicked," as the phrase was against the platform at Chicago of the Democratic Party. I never heard that he did, and I do not now find that it was made a matter of boast in him.

Now, let us look at this party of ours, that has a candidate so better than itself, and the Democratic Party, with their candidate that upheld its platform then, and let us see how they compare. It is a characteristic of the Republicans of this country that, whatever may be the differences of opinion, we approve the determination of the Government not to compromise with the rebels or to offer them any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and we call on the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions." [Applause.] I would like to see the Republican now that will not follow his party in that sublime faith through the next election in November. [Applause.] What did the Democratic Party say? That they threw on this very points? "That this convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States or other peaceable means, to the end *that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the federal union of the States.*" Which was right—the arrogant assumption of the Democrats to speak the deliberate sense of the American people, or the humble faith in the darkness and in the shadow of the valley, of the Republican Party, that they could rely on the patriotism, the courage, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions? [Applause.] Now, I think I would rather have a candidate who is not better than the Republican Party than a candidate who is a good deal better than that Democratic Party.

But in 1868 Gen. Hancock was actively enlisted in the maintenance of the principles then avowed by the Democratic Party. He was a candidate before the convention, and received, I think, 144 votes—I will not deprive him of anything—I think 144½ votes. [Laughter.] So, there he is, with his colors nailed to the flag. Now, nothing remained but this year. Now, the Democratic Party of the American people were attached to their institutions. But there we were, with this load of debt, with this embarrassment in the burden of taxation, with a people moaning and sweating under the burdens that the Democratic Party had laid on it. And now, they say, is a time to catch these people in despair. There are no trumpets now, there are no drums, there are no cannon—none of the pomp and circumstance of war to arouse and inflame them. It is the painful, slow drudgery of labor and industry and of capital to pay tribute to the Government.

THE PARTIES' RECORDS COMPARED.

Now, we will see how the two parties stand, and how the party that Garfield represents stands by the side of, and in comparison with, the Democratic Party. I will read of the Democratic Party first: "1868: The bonded debt shall be paid in greenbacks. [Laughter.] Government bonds and all public securities to be taxed equally with all other property." There is the faith of the Nation once pledged at once. Then it "arraigns the Republican Party "for the unparalleled oppression and tyranny that have marked its career." [Laughter.] Now, this is the smooth-spoken Gen. Hancock, who thinks that the Republican Party will not make much of a change if it turns them out. Smooth, right in this party—our party—that he speaks of as displaying the "unparalleled oppression and tyranny" that have marked our career—your career and my career! Let us vote for Hancock! [Laughter.] Well, again, it announces "that should the Republican Party succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjugated and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the fragments of the Constitution." [Laughter.] Well, I would be very glad to meet Gen. Hancock, and I often have done almost anywhere. But amid the ruins of liberty and the fragments of the Constitution I would say that I would not reconsider him at all. [Laughter.] Then they "regard the ascendancy of the Republicans as usurpation and the most unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," and yet we are told everything is going on "smoothly"—"in a groove"—in a Republican groove, with only a couple of trifling cuts—the defeat of Seymour years, and of conductors, and of Superintendent. [Laughter.] The whole fabric—that splendid fabric—of energy, of courage, of faith, by which the wisdom of the Republicans has drawn the Nation out of the horrible, terrible, and unnecessary gulf of civil war, and set them on the plane of comparative peace and on the plane of law—all that "usurpation," "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void!" [Applause.]

What did the people say when they were struggling to pay this debt? for I think it must be admitted that the North was to pay, and is to pay, more of that debt than the South. We did not try to "scale it;" we did not try to tax it. What did we do? We spank our mind pretty well. Our platform denounced all "repudiation, whether of bonds, notes or greenbacks." [Great applause.] There is no uncertain sound in that is there? We did not stop to see whether we could commit a crime and escape punishment in this world or as the hands of Providence. It was enough for us to know that it was a crime. [Reading:] "And the national honor requires the paying of the public debt in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad," not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the law under which it was contracted." [Applause.] Lord Coke says "the letter killeth, but the spirit maketh a lie." And if there was any doubt in the minds of our creditors, whether they were the poor widows and orphans in our land, or the Rothschilds and Baring Brothers of London, that doubt was put at rest that was as sacredly contracted to save all that is worth having in this world, according to the spirit as well as the letter, such a declaration would set them at rest. [Applause.]

Now, let us see the wisdom of the other side. They said: "To pay your debt in greenbacks; tax your Government securities." We said that the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected. [Applause.] Now, there are two ways of getting rid of debt. Which is the true mother of this child of the Nation—the public credit—that bold-faced jade, the Democratic Party, that would have cut it in half and left it to the world, or the loving mother, the Republican Party, that sought to cherish and shelter its weakness until it should outgrow it, and become, as it is to-day, the glory and strength of the American people. [Applause.] I am happy to say, Mr. Chairman, the these sentiments of the Republican Party were entertained when you were at the head of the finances of the nation. [Applause.]

I am not going to read the later platforms, for they are fresh in your minds. In 1876 they said that the resumption of specie payments was impossible, and would ruin us. Well, as the client said to the lawyer, when he asked him if the magistrate could put him in prison for such and such and such cause. "No," said the lawyer, "he cannot." "But," said the client, "he has." I can be prisoned." [Laughter.] We did resume specie payments. Did it ruin us? Well, gentlemen, Napoleon used to say that in the affairs of war, he had noticed that Providence favored the heaviest battalions, and I think that, in the affairs of peace, Providence favors courage, fidelity, and faith in the moral government of the world. [Applause.]

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

There are two things that underlie the whole fabric of political society, its interest and its sentiment. One is the suffrage, which is the basis of it all. Another is the largeness and integrity of our country, which this people, for some reason or other, in spite of all the inculcation of Southern dogmas, are insisting upon thinking is greater than any of its parts. Our people know what the elements and traits of free suffrage are, and have resented any attack upon it in any form. What is the education of this people if it be not to value the liberties of others as well as their own? I never knew a King or a noble or priest or rich man that did not value his authority, and I think some of these were willing even to carry their liberties to the extent of license, as we say. But the question is whether the strong value the liberties of the weak. The question is whether the proud value the liberties of the humble. The question is whether the mass of great intellect, of great learning, values the liberties of the ignorant, and when, with all its pride, all its pride of all its learning, flaunts itself before this country, boastful that it can intimidate the weak into any legislation it chooses, I don't think much of their love of liberty, [applause,] except in the sense that Kings and nobles love liberty—for its license—at the expense of the poor, the humble, the ignorant, and the weak. That is an old stage of politics in this world, but since the Fourth day of July, 1776, it has not been the politics of the American people, [applause,] and I don't think it will be next November.

Let us see how much the platforms preach, and at the hustings, the orators palaver about the suffrages. The platform of the Democratic Party speaks of it as the right preservative of all rights, and immediately proceeds to take it away from the blacks. Now, if that right is preservative of all rights, and you take it away from the blacks, considering we are so much taken away their rights. Now, Gen. Hancock says in the admirable letter of acceptance, of which his party is so proud, that a free ballot, a full vote, and an honest count is what the people of the United States want. [Applause.] Now, here is a little table that has been used by an accomplished orator throughout the western part of this country, in which he gives the following result of a free ballot, a full vote, and a fair count in 1876:

	Rep.	Dem.
Green County, Ala.		408
Walton County, Fla.		1,730
Talbot County, Ga.		1,750
East Feliciana, La.	None	1,700
Lowndes County, Miss.	3	1,079
Yallabusha County, Miss.	1	1,144
Fayette County, Tex.	3	2,678
Brown County, Texas.	3	2,130
Eastland County, Texas.	3	1,767
Hidalgo County, Texas.	1	1,500
Buchanan County, Va.	1	1,220

Now, you see what the Democratic protection of the right of suffrage, preservative of all rights, and a free ballot, a full vote, and a fair count is. And these figures I have given in 5 different Southern States that have produced in the aggregate 31 votes for Hayes and 11,000 thousand for Tilden. [Laughter.] Now, I think that, under a candidate that is better than his party, and with this printing in the platform, and this palaver at the hustings, the Republican vote in these 11 counties will probably be doubled from 31 to 62. [Applause.] But as the Democratic like to be included in all this talk about a free ballot, a full vote, and a fair count, I suppose their aggregate will rise from 10,000 to 22,000.

Well, gentlemen, I don't know what the American people are made of. I don't know whether they love the negro. I don't think it is creditable to a candidate that is better than his party, to write such contemptuous imitation of principles as that. I don't think it is creditable to a party, even though it is worse than a candidate, to put forth such a solemn proposition of its love of that suffrage preservative of our rights." The only equal for this disparity between principles and practice that I have ever heard of, was that of the man who broke his wife's head with a mottto that hung in a frame at their bedside, "God Bless Our Home." [Applause.]

Now, all I say, loving the suffrage, we resent any interference with it. Now, this Democratic Party says to us, "Oh, don't mind them; they are far off: they are not of your race; they are ignorant; they are feeble. Don't distress yourselves about this injury of the poor blacks in the distant parts of the country; that is our State rights, and we mean to exercise it." But when American liberty accuses the Democratic Party of having made a deadly assault upon the first foundation right of liberty and equality, the Democratic Party undertakes to reply: "When have we made such an assault? Why, we have prophesied under the name of liberty, and under the name of liberty we have cast out Republican devils." The answer is, "inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these poor disciples of liberty as its feet, ye have done it unto me." [great applause,] and in the scales of justice and in the heart and in the balance of the Divine scrutiny this is a law of the moral government *of the world, and if this people looks with patience* on this robbery of the suffrage from these poor freemen, it won't be long before we will have to debate what we shall do to protect the suffrage of our own class that Tarquin the superb robs of their franchises.

THE GOVERNMENT AS IT WAS.

As we then next value the great country that we love, as we have preserved its Constitution unviolated, and this territory unmutilated, we are not afraid to meet and encounter any charges that politics will bring against us. And we are, as lovers of the Union, as lovers of the union of States, intelligent as to what that means. Why, it used to be enough that we were always in favor of the union of the States as Jackson was, as all Republicans ever have been. But when it came to be a matter of judicial scrutiny, the Supreme Court—in the hands, I am glad to say, of the principles of the Union, the Republican Party—as lovers of the Constitution, and lovers of liberty and the Union, spoke of it as "indissoluble union of indestructible States." And that is Republican doctrine. Now, Democrats have got it up, and are crying it up and down the streets as if it was Democratic doctrine of a indissoluble Union of indestructible States.

What was Democratic doctrine in 1860? What was it up to the end of the war? What, in equal stress, will it be again? It is of a dissoluble union of destructible States. Now, that is the difference between Republicans and Democrats. Gentlemen, we now consider, as I have said, the Democracy do not criticise trouble in your affairs, as during the four years the Government has been administered what do they call attention to? Is it we that go back into the past? No, to be sure; but we look into the future. Their whole proposition, their whole discussion is made up of the passions of the past, of the interests of restoration, and they wish, with a party made up in the same way, to bring back the Government as it stood in 1860, over the head of the party that drove them from that Government and has kept them out ever since.

Well, now, these Democrats are very devout. Senator Hill said: "Why will you keep up these antiquated issues? Why don't you let us into the Government? If you don't think it's all right, why just try us! just try us"—with about the same easy air with which a school-boy in the country tries to wheedle a kiss out of a pouting beauty. Just for one. "Does he say, [Laughter.] Senator Hill says, "It is only for four years." Well, in the way of good feeling, after an extreme effort of compromise on the part of the North in 1876, we chose Pierce, a Northern statesman—better than his party—and only four years—and just for once! [Laughter.] And how do did Pierce do? Why, the honor and prosperity of this country, to tatters—all in four years—by the repeal of the Missouri compromise! And we tried another kiss from the Democratic Party in Mr. Buchanan, and just for once! [Laughter.] And how did that work and ruin this country only in four years! And now for the 20 years, by faith in God and faith in the people, we have made this country larger, more populous, richer, more powerful than it was before, and now they want us to put it back, just for once, just for four years. [Applause.]

Well, I think that when the people of this country make a partnership between these leaders and our affairs they had better pay a little of that story of the partnership that was made between a somewhat experienced practical merchant and a capitalist who had a good deal of property and not much sagacity. Why," says his friend to this experienced trader, "You have made a new partnership, I understand," he says, "with Mr. Jones." "Well, what does he put in?" "He puts in $100,000, and I put in the experience." "Well, how long is this to last?" "Oh! only for four years, and then I will have the $100,000, and he the experience." [Great laughter and applause.] Now, these leaders have had a great deal of experience, and we have a great deal of money. But even at the end of four years we would not like to find that we had no money, although we had had some experience. And what would experience do? Have you not had the experience of Pierce, of Buchanan, of flagrant war, of treachery to the public faith, of ruin of credit, and obstruction everywhere? What do they think of us? That we are light headed to the pitch of lunacy, or rash to the point of self destruction? Is that the character of this sober American people? Is that the character of the New-Englanders, of the New-Yorkers, of the Pennsylvanians, of the great West? Well, November will tell the story. It is bold as I put it to you. I said four years ago that this people did not need another eye-opener in one generation. But these experienced Southerners think that we are ready for another eye-opener that will last us fifteen years more.

THE DEVOUT DEMOCRATS.

But these gentlemen are very devout. Senator Hill, I notice, without having the fear of the example of the Pharisees before his eyes, before an immense crowd of his fellow-citizens, publicly gave thanks to the "God of his fathers" that slavery *had been destroyed. Well, the solid South did not* destroy slavery, did they? The deskerated Democratic Party of the North did not destroy slavery, did they? It was the Republican Party that destroyed slavery. And thus far all that Senator Hill has found occasion publicly to thank God for, is something that the Republican Party did. [Laughter and applause.] Senator Bayard says, in 1880, in a public speech in Brooklyn, that the war to save the Union has been a success, and, for one, he thanks God for it. Well, it was not the solid South that made the war a success, nor the deskerated Democratic Party of the North. It is the Republican Party that made the war a success. [Applause.] And Senator Bayard thanks God that this was done. Well, these great statesmen are right in being devout, are right in assuming a humility of David in one of his most celebrated Psalms—*Non nobis Domine*—"Not unto us, O Lord, but unto Thee be all the praise." [Laughter and applause.]

Well, gentlemen, we do abhor sectionalism. The Union party of this country, the great body of the people in this country, have always abhorred sectionalism. They abhorred it before the war. They abhorred it in the war. They abhorred it during reconstruction. They abhor it now. [Applause.] And, thank God, they have all the sectionalism now in front, and in the solid South. [Applause.] The sectionalism of the South has always been eager, joyous, aggressive, the pride and staple of their politics; with the North slow, sad, reluctant, defensive, never with a sword to attack, nothing but a shield to defend. We have defended the Union against sectionalism in arms. We have protected the Constitution against sectionalism in peace, and we will save the Government. [Great applause.] We will save the Government from passing into the hands of sectionalism next November, but four years hence, and eight years hence, and twelve years hence, and so on during the long roll of the history of the American people. [Applause.]

KEEPING FAITH WITH THE BLACKS.

Let us, then, understand that the freedom of suffrage to the black means the freedom of the suffrage to the white. I have not yet found anywhere, in any system of ethics or of morality, in any doctrine of religion, of any distinction between colors or races as to human rights. I have known them violated. I have known them trampled on, and I have known them reasserted. I do not believe that a great party, and a noble party, that has kept its faith that it would preserve the Union, that it would preserve the Constitution; that it would pay its debts, that it would redeem its greenbacks, that I do not believe that it will break the faith it has pledged to the poor and the defenseless, because about 80 years ago, as part of the life-blood of the country's finances? I think not, as long as they remember the occasions which gave it birth and the great services it has performed.

I say, then, that I find nothing in the politics of the Democratic Party that proposes anything. It is to undo everything. It is to fight the war back from Appomattox to Sumter. It is to unravel the whole fabric of a noble and expanded nationality that the Republican Party has woven for this people for a glory and a decoration forever. It is simply to put in the condition of the rage whom the youth, finding an opportunity, thought it reasonable to consult as to how he had come to such wisdom and such gains, and asked him what was the aim in life. Why," said the sage, "a little fire. I have not any aim. I have fired." Now, the Democratic Party has not any aim. It has fired. It has fallen in its fire, and it has no aim that touches the home of the growth or the prosperity of this country. Now, the party that I have upheld to you for its great achievements may be stricken down by the American people for what it has done, and in the only incomplete service that remains to fulfill its pledges and consummate your honors it is resolved that there shall be a free ballot, a full vote, and a fair count in this land—all over it. If it is to be stricken down by the American people for that resolve, so be it. Such a party may fall, but if it fall truth, liberty and reason will fall with it." [Applause.]

HARRY ENGLISH'S CRIME.

A PENNSYLVANIA MURDERER WHO ELUDED HIS PURSUERS AND WAS FINALLY ACQUITTED IN COURT.

BRADFORD, Penn., Sept. 28.—Public sentiment in regard to the punishment of an alleged criminal probably never underwent a more complete revolution than it has in the case of Harry English, of Elk County, who shot and killed Constable Warnith at Caledonia in April last, while that officer, as one of a posse, was endeavoring to serve a warrant for the arrest of English on a charge of forgery. The accounts of the crime that were set afloat described it as one of the most unprovoked and cold-blooded on record. The public mind became inflamed. English was declared an outlaw. Bands of armed men sought him throughout this portion of the State, determined on securing him, dead or alive. If the latter, lynching was to be his fate. For weeks the excitement was kept up. The name of Harry English became a terror in this tier of counties. No trace of him could be found, and it was finally believed that he had died in the forest. In July last, however, he was captured in a remote part of Michigan. He was brought back to Elk County and lodged in jail. A week ago yesterday he was placed on trial for the crime, the punishment of which four months ago would have been lynching at the hands of an excited populace. Yesterday, a jury drawn from the midst of this same populace, after an impartial consideration of the evidence, rendered a verdict acquitting English of the crime, and the jury's judgment met with general approval.

Harry English is 30 years of age. He is a driller of oil wells and a blacks

BUILDING AN OIL-PIPE LINE

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S BIG UNDERTAKING.

QUIETLY PLANNING A LINE OF PIPES FROM THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS TO TIDE-WATER—HOW THE WORK IS CARRIED ON IN NEW-JERSEY.

The oil-pipe war which has agitated the vicinity of Greenville and Communipaw for some days past involves greater consequences than has been generally understood. It was supposed that it merely related to an intended transfer of the oil-carrying business of the Standard Oil Company from the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that the new pipe was only to run to the latter road at the Point of Rocks, where the oil was to be received from the cars. But it now appears that this short line is part of a line that is to be extended without delay to the oil regions of Western Pennsylvania, in accordance with the plan of the Standard Oil Company that has been so long talked of, and which has been so vigorously fought in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

For some days past agents of the company have been quietly but rapidly running through New-Jersey, selecting the route for the contemplated pipe-line, and securing from the property-owners interested the right of way. Usually, the farmers along the line give the concession asked for without any charge; but where a consideration is demanded it is arranged without delay. So far, the highest price asked for the privilege has been $50. If too much should be demanded, the agents would merely change the route through the property of more accommodating persons, or they would have the damages assessed under an act passed by the New-Jersey Legislature last Winter, authorizing the laying of oil-pipe lines across the State. However, they prefer to acquire the desired privilege without any controversy, even if they have to pay liberally for it, and thus far they have had no trouble on that score. The route as far as it has been selected runs across the Hackensack meadows to near Kingsland's, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The bluff is climbed, and the line continued across the rising ground to West Rutherford. Then the hill is descended to the Passaic River, the pipe is laid across its bed, and then up the western bank and through Acquackanonck to the long hill known as Garret Mountain. Up the rocky hillside the pipe is carried and across the mountains, passing down the Browertown Valley, and so on until the Passaic River is again reached, near the high bridge of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, half-way between Paterson and Little Falls. Thus far the right of way has been secured by Jesse A. Hydrick, of Butler County, Penn.

Beyond the point named the business is in the hands of one Col. Clark. The line is to be continued westward from the Passaic River, where that stream is crossed the second time, and carried over the Second Mountain and across the Hackensack Valley to the Pompton Valley, up which it will be extended, generally along the route of the Montclair Railway, to Greenwood Lake, and thence in the most direct course to the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, for which the pipe-line will for the present stop. There the oil will be received from that road, and pumped thence to the refineries at Greenville. It is thought that this is all that can be laid of the line this season, but through the Winter the right of way will be secured through Pennsylvania, and next Spring the pipe will be continued until the company's works are reached, in Butler County. The grantees in all cases, so far, of the right of way through New-Jersey is John Barbour. The Standard Oil Company does not appear in the transactions as a party to the contract. Perhaps this course is adopted to lessen the risk of injunctions and other legal obstructions. Who John Barbour is is not stated, but it is significantly admitted that the Standard Oil Company holds a considerable block of the concern which he represents. The company named does not conduct such operations directly, but through subordinate corporations. The grants secured include the right of way to lay and keep in repair a six-inch pipe three feet under the surface, and also the right to erect and maintain telegraph poles across the same property. The latter privilege is said to be for the purpose of maintaining a telegraph merely for the use of the company, but may be much more valuable some day.

The pipe is 6 inches inside diameter, very heavy, weighing about 50 pounds per foot. It is made in long sections and thoroughly tested. The defective parts are cut out and the rest is used, the lengths being six or eight feet, more or less, and weighing from 300 to 400 pounds. Longer sections would be too heavy for easy handling. The pipes are laid three feet under ground where possible, the natural surface of the soil being followed, so that no grading is required, and no damage is done to property. It is carried up hills and down mountains; up abrupt precipices and across valleys; through or under canals and along the beds of rivers, as bridges or trestles whatever being used. In this way the actual cost of laying will be small. To facilitate field work, avoid doing damage, and to precipitate the property-owners along the route, the farmers whose land the oil conduit is to cross are employed, as far as possible, to transport the pipe from the nearest railroad stations to their work or farms. They, of course, do no injury to the land than strange contractors would. The projectors of this great work estimate that 15,000 barrels of oil will be forced through the pipe daily, equivalent to, perhaps, 200 car-loads. The saving on their freight bills, they say, will be, on the whole, not a very short time. They do not fear any difficulty from the pipe getting clogged with thick oil, nor from steep ascents, believing that the force used to drive the immense quantity of oil mentioned will serve to keep the pipe entirely free and clear.

THE WOMAN IN BLACK CONVICTED.

MRS. RAYNOR GUILTY OF POCKET-PICKING—IMPRISONED FOR ONE DAY.

Mrs. Lizzie Raynor, a member of St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, in Harlem, who was known as the "woman in black" in a recent sensational case of pocket-picking, was brought up for trial yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. She was attired in deep black, and many church members and a crowd of Police officers and detectives gathered to watch the progress of the case, in which the greatest interest was manifested. The charge against the prisoner was that on Friday last she robbed Mrs. Alice Doyle, of No. 149 Wayne-street, Jersey City, of a pocket-book containing $11 80, while the lady was in a Sixth-avenue store making purchases. The story of the theft has already been published. Mrs. Raynor was arrested by Detective Cantine, of the Central Office, after having stolen Mrs. Doyle's purse, after having abstracted its contents. She claimed in her own defense at the time of her arrest that she had found the pocket-book. Many detectives were called in court to testify in the case, and their evidence was to the effect that they had watched Mrs. Raynor for months, had seen her place her hands in the pockets of ladies who were shopping, but that they had never been able to discover that she stole anything. They had never arrested her, for assault with attempt to steal, as a pickpocket when they saw her thus putting her hands in other people's pockets. No satisfactory explanation was made of this neglect of duty, and Justice Wandell, the presiding magistrate, did not attempt to hide his displeasure at these slipshod methods of the Police.

After the prisoner had told her own story denying her guilt, a number of witnesses came forward voluntarily to testify to her good character, among them being the Rev. James M. King, her Pastor; George W. Lord, and Mrs. King, a relative of the clergyman. They had known her for a very long time, and testified that her character was above suspicion. The counsel, Justice Murray, Justice Wandell, and Kilbreth, spent over two hours deliberating on the case, and at length, on the evidence of Detectives Ruland and Haley, found the woman guilty. In passing sentence Justice Wandell said: "After a most patient and careful hearing, the court is obliged to find you guilty; but, in consideration of your previous good character, it is disposed to deal very gently with you. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the City prison for the term of one day." Mrs. Raynor was released, however, before the expiration of the day limit, and left the prison in company with her husband and brother.

PROMPT JUSTICE.

On the 23d inst., Joseph Hunter, a young Scotchman, who was about to sail for the old country to see his mother, fell into the clutches of a confidence operator, and was swindled to the extent of $70, all the money he had. Capt. Gastlin, of the steam-boat squad, arrested Thomas Martin, an old man of 60, who was recognized as an expert and dangerous confidence operator. Hunter identified the prisoner as the man who had swindled him, and, as the complainant was anxious to sail without delay, Capt. Gastlin had the paper sent before the Grand Jury at once. Yesterday an indictment was presented against Martin, who, on being arraigned, pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the aged swindler to four years in State prison, and within 24 hours of his arrest he was on his way to Sing Sing. Capt. Gastlin procured from the court an allowance of $15 for Hunter, who had been rendered penniless by his adventure with Martin, and the young Scotchman will sail for Europe to-day a wiser and sadder man.

MR. DAVIS'S LOSSES AT DRAW POKER.

A charge of gambling was preferred yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, against William Edwards, a showman, of Toledo, Ohio, by Benjamin V. Davis, of No. 248 East Broadway, a foreman in a cigar factory. Davis was recently introduced at the Brunswick Club, a social organization at No. 49 West Twenty-seventh-street, where draw poker is played. When Mr. Davis played there the game was limited, so that his losses were not great, but he remarked that he had very bad luck and had given only nominal amounts. On one occasion he had lost all his money, and stated cash from a diamond ring worth $75. On the 26th inst. he played with Edwards, and remarked that the manager of the club, of whom he (Davis) speaks unkindly, placed behind him where he could have seen his cards. The game was disastrous to Davis, as he lost $50 in money and staked and lost a gold watch and chain and a diamond stud worth $200. Davis noticed that whenever he had good cards in his hand Edwards threw up his cards, and that whenever he had bad cards Edwards challenged him. Davis complained to Capt. Berghold, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who visited the Brunswick Club on Tuesday night and arrested Edwards, who gave up Davis's watch and chain and diamond pin and $50. In court Edwards characterized the action of Davis as ungentlemanly, as he had won on several occasions at draw poker and took the money of those he played with. Justice Wandell decided to hold Edwards for trial in $1,000 bail, and to commit Davis as a witness to the House of Detention in default of $500 bail.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—A SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company was held in the offices of the company, on Fifth-avenue, in this City, yesterday. The report of the President and Directors for the year ending June 30, 1880, was read, showing that during that period the company operated 726 miles of road, against 647 in 1878-9. The gross earnings were $2,290,161 81, an increase of $688,971 16, or 85.56 per cent. The operating expenses were $1,581,088 31, leaving a balance of $708,082 60 for the year. The apparent high proportion of the operating expenses to the gross earnings—equal to 69.36 per cent.—is accounted for by the fact that extra expenses aggregating $264,460 26 are included in them. Deducting these, the proportion would be 48.94 per cent. There was expended for improvements, betterments, and equipment $514,969 90, and for interest $185,597 26, making a total, in addition to operating expenses, rentals, and taxes, of $674,500 25. Among the projected improvements is a bridge across the Missouri River at Bismarck. A new contract was entered into during the year with the Western Union and North-western Telegraph Companies by the terms of which the latter companies are to erect wires along the railroad as fast as may be necessary, the railroad company to pay one-third the cost of building and to receive one-third the gross receipts, besides having its own business done free up to a certain amount, and at half rates beyond that. The contract is for 15 years from May 1, 1880. The Lake Superior Elevator Company has built during the year 11 new elevators along the line of the road, including one at Duluth with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. These are under the control of the railroad company, which has the option of purchasing them. Emigration agencies have been established at Liverpool, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. According to the Treasurer's report, the preferred stock of the company had been reduced on June 30 by proceeds of sales of land to $48,412,645 12. Of this $4,111,820 10 was in the treasury as an asset, leaving $39,100,816 08 outstanding. On the same date there were outstanding $8,081,684 41 of the company's bonds. Since then $580,000 more have been sold. Provision has been made to retire nearly the entire floating debt. There are still to be constructed 120 miles, from Thompson's Inlet to Montreal River, on Lake Superior, of the Wisconsin Division; 380 miles between the Missouri and Pend Oreille Divisions; 230 miles between Ainsworth and Kalama, in the Columbia River Division, and 250 miles in the Cascade Mountain Division, to Puget Sound. The surveyors and engineering forces of the company are at work on all these gaps, and are making good progress. The report urges their speedy completion, and says that when the Missouri and Pend Oreille Divisions are finished the company will have in operation 1,805¾ miles of railroad and 1,000 miles of title to 17,500,000 acres of land, against which there will be an indebtedness not exceeding $7,000,000. The President and Directors, referring to the recent action by Congress, say that they cannot believe that that body will take away the lands originally granted the company.

The old Board of Directors were re-elected, with the exception of J. Frailey Smith, J. C. Ainsworth, and J. N. Denison. The following gentlemen were substituted: Asahel R. Barney, of New-York; William R. Garrison, of New-York, and Henry E. Johnston, of Baltimore. The total vote cast was 353,000 shares. On motion of Mr. George Fox, the following resolution was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:

Whereas, The great work for this company to do is the completion of its railroad from its terminus on Lake Superior to Puget Sound, and it is the paramount duty of the company to the Government and the people of the United States that this work be completed with all the energy, and rapidity consistent with proper economy and the prudent use of the resources of the company; and

Whereas, By the completion of the whole undertaking the present property of and in the corporation will be greatly enhanced in value; therefore

Resolved, That the Directors of the company be and they are hereby requested and advised to provide as early as early a day as in their judgment shall be prudent, for the construction, completion, and equipment of the company's railroad from its eastern terminus at Montreal River to Puget Sound, and for that purpose to use and employ all the resources of the company so far as required, and to execute such mortgages or mortgages on the whole or any part or parts of the line constructed and to be constructed, with the appurtenances and the lands granted by Congress appertaining thereto, as shall seem to the Board of Directors best calculated to accomplish the early completion of the enterprise.

A HOME FOR PAUPER CHILDREN.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY SINCE APRIL LAST.

There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen at the Westchester Temporary Home for Protestant Children, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, yesterday, in compliance with an invitation issued by the Board of Managers. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Lowrey, of Tarrytown; Mrs. James B. Colgate, of Yonkers; Mrs. William Orton, of Irvington; Mrs. Anson G. Phelps, of Sing Sing; Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, of Dobb's Ferry; Mrs. R. M. Hoe, Jr., of Irvington; Mr. W. C. Church, of Tarrytown; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vincent, of Tarrytown; Mr. Charles Butler and daughter, Emily O. Butler, of Hartsdale; the Rev. E. L. Heermance, of White Plains; the Hon. I. T. Williams, of Chappaqua; Norman K. Sheare and George Fisher, two of the Westchester County Superintendents of the Poor, and many others. The object of this institution is to free the County of Westchester of pauper children, and the Susquehanna Valley Home at Binghamton was taken as the model. With a small sum of money a committee of citizens of the county hired this house as a temporary home, with a farm of 19 acres attached, furnished the house suitably for the purpose, and offered to receive the children, feed, clothe, and educate them for $1 50 per week each, which is 50 cents less than it used to cost the county. The home is managed by a committee of ladies and gentlemen living near it, with assistant managers in every town in the county.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday, Mr. Charles Butler, President of the Executive Committee of the Board of Management, called the meeting to order. The exercises were opened by prayer from the Rev. M. Ferguson, of the Presbyterian Church, after which President Butler addressed a few words of welcome. Miss Emily O. Butler, the Secretary, read a long report of the association and its work from its organization till the present time. This showed that a contract had been made with the Superintendents of the Poor to board, clothe, and instruct the children for the sum of $1 50 per week each. The Home was opened on the 1st of April last, with six managers. Preparations were made for 60 children, between 50 and 60 having been the average number paid for by the county for several previous months. Thirty-one were introduced by the Superintendents, of which 19 were under 3 years of age, and all were unprovided with clothing enough such as they wore. The Executive Committee report good progress in the arrangements for the children. A play-ground has been fenced in for the larger boys and another for the girls and younger children. The present Superintendent, Mr. James W. Pierce, of Pleasantville, assumed the duties of his office on May 20, and has since given entire satisfaction. A middle-aged woman and a young girl look after the children. There has been no illness among the children except whooping-cough, from which 23 have suffered. Records are kept of all children committed to the Home. No children are received except such as are legally committed, and none are allowed to leave without an order from one or more of the Superintendents of the Poor. The number of children received between April 1 and Sept. 1 is 74, of whom 5, in addition to the 31 who first came, had previously been a county charge; 14 have been placed in homes, 13 have been returned to parents or friends, and one absconded, leaving 47 in the Home on Sept. 1. Instruction has been provided. All the children regularly attend church on Sunday. Numerous and liberal donations of money and useful articles have been received from time to time. Mrs. Annie L. Hoe, the Treasurer, presented a report for the five months from April 1 to Sept. 1, 1880, showing donations of $3,800 85, and the sum of $1,417 73 received from the Superintendents of the Poor for five months' board, making a total of $3,818 57. There had been expended for house rent and repairs, furnishing the Home, supplies, service, clothing for children, fuel, physician and medicine, incidental expenses, &c., the sum of $3,840 11, leaving a balance on hand of $1,878 46. A quarter's rent, now due—$100—together with some extra furnishing necessary for Winter, will decrease this surplus between $300 and $400. The meeting adjourned to an bounteous lunch spread on the lawn under the trees.

A FATAL SHOT.

Jacob Buesser, who was shot by Christian G. Schroeder at Union Hill last Thursday night, died of his injuries yesterday. Buesser and Schroeder lived in the same house, at the corner of Blum-street and Hudson-avenue, Union Hill. Buesser's brother, Gottlieb, had a dog, whose constant barking at night annoyed the Schroeder family. Frequent quarrels were the result. On Thursday night Schroeder, who had been out gunning, returned home, and found the dog in the hall. Meeting Jacob Buesser, he told him the dog would have to be killed. The usual quarrel resulted, but it did not have the usual harmless termination, for Schroeder ran into his room, and bringing out the gun, fired at Buesser. The charge entered his side, and tore away a portion of the lung. It was evident from the first that the wounded man could not live, but he lingered in great agony until yesterday afternoon. He was 60 years old. Schroeder has been in the county jail since the occurrence, and will doubtless be indicted by the Grand Jury now in session. Coroner Wiegins will hold an inquest.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 29.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s c. '81.	U. S. 6s r. '81.	U. S. 4 4½ c.
$10,000.....ask time	13,000.....103¾	500 small.....108¾
95,000.....103¾		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Missouri 6s '87.	Wabash Union.	Chi., Bur. & Q.
$1,000.....109	200.....b.o. 97¾	100.....b.o. 113⅝
Missouri 6s '95.	300.....97¾	100.....113⅝
1,000.....106¾	300.....97⅝	100.....113⅝
Central Iowa 1st.	100.....97¾	100.....113⅝
1,000.....108	200.....97¾	100.....113⅝
C., R. I. & P. 1st.	100.....97¾	Chi., St. L. & N. O.
5,000.....126¾	100.....b.o. 97¾	100.....b.o. 65
1,000.....126¾	100.....97¾	Han. & St. Joseph.
C. & I. C. 1st series R.	10.....cons. 97⅜	100.....b.o. 39¾
2,000.....56¾	Pacific Mail.	100.....b.o. 39¾
K., Ft. S. & M. 1st.	200.....b.o. 55¾	H. & St. Jo. pf.
1,000.....99¾	100.....b.o. 55¾	200.....b.o. 65
L. & W. 1st. m.	100.....55¾	200.....b.o. 65
11,000.....94¾	100.....b.o. 55¾	200.....b.o. 65
Mob. & O. 1st def.	St. L., K. C. & N.	200.....b.o. 65
200.....81¾	100.....b.o. 126¼	200.....b.o. 65
1,000.....81¾	100.....b.o. 126¼	Lake Erie & W.
1,000.....81¾	Del., Lack. & W.	200.....b.o. 35¾
1,000.....81¾	100.....b.o. 99¾	200.....b.o. 35¾
1,000.....81¾	200.....b.o. 99¾	200.....b.o. 35¾
1,000.....81¾	200.....b.o. 99¾	Cleveland & Pitts.
1,000.....81¾	200.....b.o. 99¾	200.....b.o. 85¾
1,000.....81¾	200.....b.o. 99¾	200.....b.o. 85¾
K., F. S. & M. 1st.	200.....b.o. 99¾	200.....b.o. 85¾
1,000.....99¾	200.....b.o. 99¾	Central & Hudson.
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d.	200.....b.o. 99¾	200.....b.o. 87
1,000.....67¾	200.....b.o. 99¾	100.....b.o. 87
Mob. & O. 1st def.	200.....b.o. 99¾	400.....b.o. 87¼
1,000.....81¾	200.....b.o. 99¾	200.....b.o. 87¼
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d.	200.....b.o. 99¾	200.....b.o. 87¼
1,000.....67¾	200.....b.o. 99¾	200.....b.o. 87¼
Mob. & O. 1st def.	200.....b.o. 99¾	200

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—As You Like It.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—National Exhibition.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Dreams.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Fatinitza.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Picnic.
DALY'S THEATRE—Our First Families.
FIFTH-AVENUE—An American Girl.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Variety.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Carmen.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
NIBLO'S—Around the World in 80 Days.
PARK THEATRE—Lawn-Tennis.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—La Fille du Tambour-Major.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Dragon Chasseur.
KOSTER & BIAL'S HALL—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, slightly cooler and clear or fair weather, with north-west to south-west winds, and rising barometer.

Mr. EVARTS's speech last night was in his happiest vein, replete with incisive satire and bristling with those epigrammatic points which, when he lays aside the grandiose style, no public speaker can deliver with so much effect. Starting with the proposition that "substantially the people of this country are to answer to-day the inquiry whether they repent of taking power from BUCHANAN and giving power to LINCOLN," Mr. EVARTS made a most effective and racy review of the political shifts and devices of the Democratic Party from the nomination of MCCLELLAN to the nomination of HANCOCK. The claims of Republicanism to confidence were set forth with the same racy vigor as marked the presentation of the Democratic title to distrust, and, altogether, the speech of Mr. EVARTS is one that will not only repay perusal, but which in every paragraph invites it.

The New-Hampshire Greenbackers, true to the everywhere-prevailing sentiment of the Greenback leaders, have resolved that their "cause" is high and holy. The platform adopted yesterday is material in all its points, although the presiding officer of the convention, in his speech on taking the chair, went deeper than mere financial issues when he declared that the "Greenback struggle" was like that of the anti-slavery struggle, a contest against the aggrandizement of the rich. These are all very fine sentiments in their way, and, whether sound or not, their sincere adoption by any party should compel respect. But the difficulty with the Greenbackers has been that, after they have published their high-sounding proclamations and tear-compelling resolutions, they have incontinently gone off and joined themselves to the Scarlet Woman of Democracy. The New-Hampshire Greenbackers may deserve, at least, respectful treatment if they will adhere to their resolution to fuse with no political organization. Up to this date, Greenbackism has been little else than a side-show for the Democratic Party.

Without reference to the merits of the Brooklyn bridge Trustees' purchases of land, now under investigation by the Grand Jury, the evidence of Mr. HENRY C. MURPHY which we publish to-day is decidedly instructive. It shows, for instance, that Commissioners of Appraisal appointed by the Supreme Court have, like the Referees and Receivers emanating from the same source, extremely liberal ideas about the disposal of public money. The Trustees have been assailed for paying $15,000 more for one piece of property than they believed it to be worth, but when they invited the appraisal of the court, they were compelled to pay for an adjoining piece of similar size $30,000 more than their own valuation, and $15,000 more than was paid for its neighbor without the intervention of Commissioners. The question of how much money was wasted to satisfy the personal and political grudges of JOHN KELLY received some further elucidation in the statement of Mr. MURPHY that, during the year of enforced idleness in the prosecution of work on the bridge, the price of brick more than doubled, while labor advanced 10 to 15 per cent. If Mr. KELLY's obstructiveness could have been got rid of by pensioning him off at his present salary for life, it would have been a highly advantageous bargain to the people who have to pay the cost of the East River Bridge.

The destruction of Dulcigno by fire, whether ordered by the Albanian League or not, is a curt reminder to the powers of the danger of temporizing with semi-barbarians or fanatics. An open defiance like this of the combined authority of civilized Europe is calculated to precipitate some stronger measures of dealing with the Porte and its vassals than have yet been resorted to. Previous to the receipt of this news the Emperor WILLIAM was politely pooh-poohing the Sultan's appeal for help; England and Russia were proposing to transfer the "naval demonstration" from Dulcigno to Constantinople; the Roumanians were talking loudly of erecting their Principality into a Kingdom; everybody was laying the blame of the existing dead-lock upon the Prince of Montenegro, and the Prince of Montenegro was returning the compliment, with interest. Even Albania's counsels were divided, the Christian Arnauts favoring Montenegro, while their Moslem brethren were furiously opposed to her. What effect the destruction of the immediate cause of all this disturbance will have upon the relations of the various actors in the most extraordinary drama of recent history remains to be seen.

The momentous question is to be decided to-day whether Irving Hall or Tammany Hall should have the right to name the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and as this is the rock on which the harmony of the factions is likely to split, there is some anxiety as to the result. KELLY has been obviously the gainer by delay, and is much less disposed to concede the Irving Hall demand to control the Mayoralty nomination than he was before the Saratoga Convention. As the Tammany vote of last year was but 43,000 against a regular Democratic vote of 60,000, the right of the Kelly faction to dictate terms to their associates is by no means apparent. But as the recent treatment of the Democratic bolters has been governed by the principle that they must, at any cost, be conciliated, it is not improbable that KELLY will be allowed, as heretofore, to nominate one of his dummies for Mayor. In any case, the best that the people can expect from either faction is the selection of a serviceable political hack who will trade off the offices under his control to the wire-pullers who nominate him, and there will undoubtedly be an excellent opportunity for Republicans to present a candidate fitted to attract the votes of those Democrats who resent the dictation of the statesmen of the corner groggeries.

THE COMING BREAK-UP.

Gen. GRANT is a plain, blunt man, and no orator, but when he speaks he is apt to go below the surface of things to the deeper *tendencies of the time. In his address at* the great meeting at Warren, Ohio, he reverted to his reception by the people of the South and the sentiment which he discovered there in favor of a more complete restoration of national feeling throughout the country. He believes that the manifestation of it which he found was genuine, and that it will yet produce beneficent results in breaking up the political solidity of that section. "They want to break away," he says, "from the slavery that binds them to a party name. They want a pretext that enough of them can unite upon to make it respectable." "When the break comes, those who start it will be astonished to find how many of their friends have been in favor of it for a long time, and have only been waiting to see some one take the lead." These words give expression to a hopeful view of the Southern situation, more hopeful than many who would gladly believe them true are able to take, but they furnish the key to the solution of the sectional difficulty which must come sooner or later, which may be retarded or accelerated by events, but which is not likely to be prevented. In Virginia the pretext has been found and the leader has appeared, and the political condition of that State exhibits the transition stage of the change from Bourbon domination with its proscription and intolerance, its disregard of civic rights and its hate of political equality, to a condition in which there is a chance that the fundamental principles of our Government may ultimately find acceptance. If it is true that one great motive underlying the Readjusters' movement is to be found in a growing liberal sentiment in favor of recognizing and protecting the rights of all men and breaking down the power of aristocratic Bourbonism, it is a good omen for the South, and but the beginning of a process of disintegration which will throw open the whole section to the civilizing influences of political and material progress.

It has been evident ever since the Republican Party lost its hold upon the State Governments of the South, and the opportunity thereby afforded for the national Administration to sustain the right of the majority to rule, that little could be done by outside interposition to promote the political regeneration which was needed. It had to be left largely to the working of local causes, aided by the influence of outside opinion and discussion. It seems impossible that there should not be a sense of justice among the people that would condemn the outrages and wrongs that were perpetrated to secure the white man's rule, secret and silent, perhaps, so long as it was unsafe to be otherwise, but growing and waiting until its own strength and the occasion would enable it to declare itself. Not only sentiment, but self-interest, was likely to work toward this result. The Southern States themselves are the greatest sufferers from the political condition that prevails there. It checks their growth, keeps out capital and labor, represses the vigor of their own working and trading population, and makes them perforce the objects of distrust to the rest of the Nation. There is a menace in their attitude that awakens apprehension of their influence upon the national Government and the policy of the country in case the party with which their ruling class is affiliated should come into power. There is a motive for resisting their influence in the national Administration which would not exist if they were not banded together as they are, and did not permit the wrongs upon a part of their people which are a matter of notoriety. Many of their citizens must see and appreciate this, and long to put an end to it. So powerful is prejudice and the prevailing spirit of caste, so relentless the ostracism and abuse that pursues those who are regarded as renegades, that the more liberal and progressive dare not ally themselves with the Republican Party and become the political associates of the freedmen. But let division come in the ranks of the native whites on any question, no matter what, and they are likely to take sides against the intolerant Bourbons, invite the negroes to their support, and make the occasion one for bringing out their long repressed purposes in favor of a more liberal policy.

There is no present hope of rallying such a revolt against Bourbonism to the support of the Republican Party in the national field. This is shown in Virginia, where it has already taken place. But, as Gen. GRANT says, this desirable solution of the sectional question "can only be attained by the defeat, and the continued defeat, of the Democratic Party as now constituted." This is so because the Southern Bourbons are themselves the most powerful portion of that party. Its triumph would be their triumph, and would enable them to strengthen their hold upon their States, while they fastened it upon the Nation and used the power of the Federal Administration to maintain their local predominance. But let them be defeated in their efforts to secure this new advantage and their prestige would be shaken. The solidity of the South on their principles and in support of their purposes would be shown to be a source of sectional weakness instead of strength, and their downfall would be hastened. The best means of giving the liberal and progressive sentiment which is more or less latent in that section new strength and courage, to precipitate the opportunity for its open display and prepare the way for its work, is to defeat in the national contest the Bourbonism that keeps it down and maintain in the ascendency the more enlightened principles with which it has an awakening sympathy. Not only would such a defeat promote the advance of a disintegration of the solid South, and give a new impulse to the progressive tendencies that exist there, but it is the only means which the people of the country have of administering a fitting rebuke for the policy of wrong-doing to its own citizens which is the shame and reproach of that whole section in the eyes of the world.

INJUSTICE TO KELLY.

There have been indications, from time to time, that, if the Silk Stocking Democracy had their way, they would permanently sit upon JOHN KELLY and prevent him from making speeches. Bondholding aristocrats, like Mr. BELMONT, and placid, scholarly men, like Mr. TILDEN, have embraced every opportunity to refer slightingly and superciliously to KELLY as a mere mason *and grate-setter who has gone into politics* without education or preparation. These silk-stockinged members of the Manhattan Club affect to despise JOHN KELLY, a man with more native force of character than the whole dainty set of dilettanti who arrogate to themselves the direction of the affairs of their party. Some of these superior persons, we are told, refuse to associate with members of the Democratic organizations unless they can read and write. This is a monstrous subversion of Democratic principles. There is no valid reason why JOHN KELLY, for example, with his great strength of character, should be refused admission to the Belmont clique on account of his ignorance of the arts of reading and writing. The elegant Mr. DORSHEIMER does not take this view of the case. He, although a graduate of Harvard, and, as his admirers are in the habit of saying, "a perfectly elegant gentleman," casts in his lot with JOHN KELLY, mason and grate-setter though he has been, and destitute of scholarship though he may be. Let us hope that it will be a long day before the over-nice leaders of the Democratic Party will be able to suppress so picturesque and entertaining a political figure as JOHN KELLY.

That some such scheme as this is on foot has long been apparent to the most casual observer of political events. Almost all of the Democratic newspapers, except those owned by Mr. JOHN KELLY, glide gingerly over any report of proceedings in which he is concerned. They do not report his speeches with that enterprise and "regardless-of-expense" manner which the reputation of a great political leader seems to demand. It is to the Republican newspapers that the attentive citizen must look for the only truthful report of Mr. KELLY's speech at Saratoga. The *World*, with a kindness which is cruel, leaves out the best points of the Tammany chieftain's speech. When Mr. KELLY, on a former occasion, referred to what he called "a hypothecated case," no Democratic newspaper printed his apt allusion. And not one newspaper of the Democratic faith, so far as we have seen, has printed Mr. KELLY's encouraging statement that "from premonitions that have taken place everywhere," he is sure that the Democrats will succeed in this campaign. Nor can any impartial person say that full justice has been done to Mr. KELLY in the reports made in the Democratic newspapers of that part of his Saratoga speech in which he extolled the Superb Soldier who is now the party's candidate for President. What he did say was that HANCOCK was the equal of any General, except WASHINGTON, that this country had ever produced, and that he would have equaled GRANT, if he had had GRANT's opportunities. This fine burst, showing Mr. KELLY's familiarity with American military history, has been wholly suppressed by the Democratic newspapers as if the fastidious editors thought that a mere mason and grate-setter had no right to make historic allusions in his speeches. We protest against these unfair discriminations against Mr. KELLY. Why should the Republican press, which is not popular with Mr. KELLY's real friends, be the only recorder of his classic speech concerning "the phalanx of PHILIP of Macedon," which Mr. KELLY seemed to consider was a species of bomb-proof into which the great warrior retired when in dire distress?

Then, again, Mr. KELLY has views concerning the condition of things in the South which no Democratic organ seems to have thought it worth while to print. For example, he said that "the carpet-bag Governments" of the South did not provide the negroes with schools, an assertion which has certainly the merit of novelty, if nothing else. And yet this original statement nowhere finds place in the meagre and unsatisfactory Democratic reports of Mr. KELLY's speech. These did say, though grudgingly, that Mr. KELLY argued that "official reports showed that the education of the poor negro at the South was going on," notwithstanding the failure of Republican carpet-baggers to provide educational facilities for them. And this condition of things, urged Mr. KELLY, convinced him that the negro owed all that he has, or expects to be, to the kindness of his former owner. Unconsciously adopting the peculiar views of Gen. B. F. BUTLER, Mr. KELLY argued that it is now only necessary that the colored people of the South should be protected by the Democratic Party. Then, indeed, all will be well, and GUMBLETON, LOEW, and all the rest of the braves will be happy.

Indeed, we may say that, in his Saratoga speech, which is sadly disguised by the Democratic newspapers, Mr. JOHN KELLY has treated the whole Southern question in a most masterly manner. "All that they need in the South," said Mr. KELLY, "is the confidence of the North." This is a novel statement. The South has capital, labor, appropriations, and political intelligence in great abundance. It only needs the confidence of the North. We really ought to give the South more confidence, because, says Mr. KELLY, "it is our duty to accept their penitence and generously forgive." These are noble sentiments. They do honor to the head and heart of the orator. Why, why, indeed, do we not generously forgive? It will not avail aught to tell a man of Mr. KELLY's fine mind that we have forgiven, and that we have been constantly occupied in forgiving during these fifteen years past. He thinks that we must forgive some more by voting for HANCOCK and a solid South, and that by refusing to vote for a Democratic candidate we are "keeping alive the passions engendered by the war." This is Mr. JOHN KELLY's view. But, "from premonitions which have taken place everywhere," he is confident that a better day is at hand. Nevertheless, the Democratic newspapers will not print Mr. KELLY's speeches.

THE SPY IN SOCIAL LIFE.

The young lady who lately disappeared and was advertised for under the name of Miss Sarah Joyce, is said to have discarded her lover on the strength of a report made by a private detective employed by her father. The young man whose attentions she had been receiving had the outward seeming of respectability. We are told that he was well-received in the "best circles," and was a member of a fashionable club. He was *evidently a young man of good breeding and* pleasing address, for he seems to have completely won the young lady's heart. The father of the girl was a prudent, possibly a suspicious, man. He could not take or trust even a young man who moved in the best circles. He called in the aid of a private detective bureau, and requested that the antecedents, habits, and associations of his daughter's lover should be investigated. While the unsuspecting girl was every day discovering new traits of goodness in her admirer, and while by day and night her head and heart were filled with fond fancies and pleasant dreams of him, her father's paid spy was on the young man's track, stealthily dogging his footsteps, and recording his goings and comings in a little red-covered note-book. In a month of this espionage sufficient evidence was collected to blast the young man's reputation. The father by independent inquiry learned that the detective's report was truthful, and then told his daughter of her lover's unworthiness. Her amazement and pain showed how unexpected was the news and how deeply it wounded her. She made inquiries on her own account as to her lover's habits, and finding the facts to be as her father had stated, she promptly discarded him. She shortly afterward left her father's house resolved to drown herself, but after dyeing her hair and taking a look at the dark waters of the Bay, she thought better of it, and has been restored to her home.

The introduction of the professional private detective in affairs of the heart is something new; at least, it is not generally understood that they are often employed to look up a suitor's record. Merchants and bankers not infrequently find it necessary to put a watch on the movements of a suspected clerk or cashier, and dishonest acts have no doubt sometimes been prevented or detected through the knowledge thus obtained. But in these cases there is commonly a specific reason for suspicion. When a young man who holds a position of trust is found to be living beyond his means, it is well for his employer to ascertain who his associates and what his habits are. The presumedly respectable young man who has done nothing more reprehensible than to seek the hand of a girl in marriage is by no means in the same category. In the heartless barter and traffic of the world, where considerations of personal delicacy and honor are of much less consequence than the true balancing of a cash account, it is often justifiable or necessary to resort to the dark methods of the Police of Austria or of Paris under the Third Empire. In State matters, too, the spy has his legitimate uses, now and then. But in social life he has no place. The man who uses a private detective against his daughter's lover strikes a cowardly blow in the dark at one who has no defense.

It is, of course, the duty of a father to guard his daughter from unworthy suitors. But every man has at his command perfectly well-understood and legitimate methods of informing himself as to the character of any young man who may aspire to become his son-in-law. No well-conducted girl is likely to make acquaintances in a circle which cannot be reached by the inquiries of her father and brothers, and any young man whose antecedents were so mysterious as to defy investigation, and who had not sufficient frankness to aid the inquiry by every means in his power, would be at once forbidden the house by a prudent parent. The use of sleuth-hounds from private detective bureaus is not only dishonorable, it is grossly unjust. The evidence which the detective requires as a basis for an unfavorable report is of the most flimsy and untrustworthy character. He follows his victim to his business in the morning, to his lunch, to his dinner, and through his evening wanderings. He carefully notes down how many sample-rooms he enters, and possibly the kind of liquors he drinks. If he can be traced to a gambling den, a strong link in the chain of evidence is forged. What fills the spy's soul with joy, however, and completes his case, is to witness, from the opposite curb-stone, the entrance of the object of his attentions into a place of resort for dissolute women, whether it be a concert-saloon in the Twenty-ninth Precinct, a Bowery "dive," or a brothel. The spy does not concern himself with what goes on inside. What he can see from the street is ample basis for a fatally unfavorable report.

The wrong done here is apparent to every man who knows anything about New-York. For one young man who visits these resorts with evil intent twenty go from mere curiosity, and come out no worse than they went in. It is the habit of thousands of young men in this City to stroll about in search of amusement during the evening, and they do not count it a sin to drop in for a moment at places where they will see men and women drinking beer together. Whether this is a profitable way of spending time is fairly open to discussion, but if New-York girls are going to refuse to marry young men who amuse themselves in this way, then it is perfectly evident that they ought to look for their husbands in a purer and a better world, and that most of them will go there before they get one. It must be remembered that a private detective's evidence rarely proves anything that is actually incompatible with morality. His report would be the same on the open-hearted, generous young fellow who went about "to see life," but kept himself uncontaminated, and on the shameless rake. Even Dr. TALMAGE would be put down as a black sheep. It has not been forgotten that the over-zealous Mr. WHITNEY brought the Society for the Prevention of Crime into disrepute a few months ago through the system of unwarrantable espionage, by which he boasted that he could ruin several highly respectable families if he desired. This new revelation of the intrusion of the spy into social life will not tend to raise "shadow detectives" in the popular estimation, nor will their employment against matrimonially inclined young men be encouraged. At any rate, if they can be used in behalf of one sex they certainly can in behalf of the other, and the careful lover may yet be able to learn whether the object of his affections is a slattern at home, if she is lazy, cross to her mother, or a scandal-monger, and to what extent she relies on art to increase her charms.

THE BERKSHIRE PROBLEM.

Public faith in malaria has lately received what ought to be a severe shock. Hitherto it has been taught by all medical men, and unhesitatingly believed by everybody, that the disease known as chills and fever, marsh fever, malarial fever, or any other of a dozen different names, was produced by a specific poison in the air, and that this poison was generated by the decay of vegetable matter in moist regions under the influence of heat. Certain places have long suffered an infamous notoriety as the haunts of malaria, while others have been held to be necessarily free from anything of the kind. Marshy lands have always been regarded as the true home of malaria, and rocky uplands have been supposed to be proof against it. That drainage is the only remedy by which malarious regions can be made healthy has been as firmly believed as any article of medical faith, and millions of money have been spent in drainage by the believers in the existence of malaria.

There is no doubt that chills and fever may be commonly found either in marshy places or in places where the drainage is insufficient. For example, the African traveler is invariably fever-stricken when he enters the marshy jungles along the coast. Similarly, chills and fever devastates the low basin of the Mississippi and the rank, damp lowlands of the South-west. In many places in the neighborhood of this City the disease unquestionably exists, and in nearly all cases it is traced to malaria arising from water lying on or near the surface of the ground. These facts undoubtedly give an apparent confirmation to the theory that chills and fever is the result of the alleged malaria, and that malaria is due to insufficient drainage. There are, however, other facts which are quite irreconcilable with this theory.

In the days when the Roman Empire was in its most flourishing state the Roman Campagna was healthy, but it is now regarded as one of the homes of malaria. No man can sleep in the Campagna in hot weather without becoming the prey of the fever, and the peasants who cultivate it are miserable, fever-stricken wretches. This state of things is, of course, attributed to want of drainage, but it is a curious fact that the Campagna is healthy during the rainy season, and becomes unhealthy only in midsummer when no rain has fallen for six months, and the ground is burned with the heat of the sun. How can it be held that want of drainage makes the Campagna unhealthy at the precise season when there is no water to be drained? This is a question which the believers in malaria find it very hard to answer except by assuming that there must be a want of drainage in the Campagna during hot weather because it is unhealthy.

But the recent outbreak of so-called malarious diseases in Massachusetts is entirely inexplicable on the hypothesis of the existence of malaria. The towns of Berkshire County are built on the solid rock. For the last hundred years such a disease as chills and fever has been utterly unknown in that region. People have gone thither from the lowlands in order to avoid malaria, and the Berkshire person has always asserted that malarial diseases could not possibly exist in the pure air and on the rocky soil of Western Massachusetts. Suddenly chills and fever makes its appearance in the towns of the southern part of the county, and a medical man, who has just made an official examination of the subject, reports that, on the whole, it is the worst malarial district in the country. Now, nothing is more certain than that marshy land or insufficient drainage is not responsible for the disease in this particular region, and if this is the case in Berkshire County, why should it not be the case elsewhere? If chills and fever can exist in one place where there is and can be no malarial poison, why should we suppose that in any other place where the disease exists, malaria is the cause of it?

What, then, is the cause of the peculiar disease which has hitherto been ascribed to malaria? It is generally said that one of the symptoms of the disease is a profound melancholy. Let us assume that melancholy is the cause and not the symptom, and the whole matter becomes perfectly clear. People living in the swamps of Africa are naturally melancholy, and hence they suffer from so-called malarial diseases. In the days of Rome's splendor the people were cheerful and healthy. In the days of its decadence and the misery inseparable therefrom, the people became gloomy, and hence the Campagna soon gained the reputation of being unhealthy. Anybody who tries to live in Indiana or Arkansas or Louisiana must inevitably fall into a condition of profound melancholy, and as the same result attends the experiment of living in the suburban towns near New-York, we can understand why the Mississippi basin and the New-Jersey and Long Island villages are considered hot-beds of malaria. As a rule, it is depressing to the spirits to live in a flat country, and if chills and fever is a nervous disease resulting from depression of spirits, the reason why it prevails in flat and low countries is evident.

As to the recent outbreak of disease in Berkshire County, we need have little difficulty in searching for the cause. Of late years the members of the FIELD family have been accustomed to hold annual reunions at Stockbridge, in the southern part of the county. Nothing more depressing could well be imagined. The Berkshire County man, as he looks on the various FIELDS in all their greatness, feels that, in comparison with them, he is but a cheap variety of worm. Can he ever hope to invent the Atlantic Ocean and the cables therein, or to build New-York City and its elevated railroads, as Mr. CYRUS FIELD has done? Can he ever become the greatest lawyer in the country, or the chief ornament of the Supreme Court? Can he ever, let him do what he may, have as many distinguished friends as the FIELDS can count, or can he rival any of them in learning, genius, wealth, modesty, and moral worth? He knows very well that he cannot, and this knowledge, which is, so to speak, forced upon him as he contemplates the united FIELDS, casts a gloom over him which nothing can dispel. He goes to his home, takes to his bed, and dies of chills and fever. Drainage could be no comfort to men thus afflicted. It is the annual presence of the FIELDS which has filled Berkshire County with gloomy invalids, and it is only ignorance that can henceforth ascribe this melancholy state of things to malaria.

Last Sunday afternoon, Mr. A. H. LATHAM and Miss LENNIE FARR were probably married, as readers of yesterday's TIMES are already aware. They certainly intended to commit matrimony, and the only doubt about their having succeeded arises from the fact that at the time named the gentleman was in Albany, Mo., and the lady in Pannville, Ind., and that the marriage ceremony, if such it was, was celebrated by telegraph. It is, of course, possible to imagine circumstances which would make such a form of marriage necessary by making all others impossible—as when death threatens to occur before the bride and groom can be brought together; but it seems exceedingly strange that for slight reasons, or none at all, any persons should be willing to expose themselves and their children to litigation and a questionable social position. And yet this is, we believe, the tenth such marriage within a year or two. A dozen possible objections to the legality of such a ceremony occur at once. It is, of course, impossible that any one should be a witness to more than one-half of such a wedding, and the gap between the two halves might be an awkward one to close in case of hostile proceedings and after the lapse of years. Then it is almost a rule that the laws of States as to forms of marriage vary. In such a case how could the parties satisfy the common requirement that the parties shall be in the "presence" of the officiating clergyman? And suppose that officer's powers to unite in marriage should by statute be limited to the State of his residence? &c. Marriage by telephone would remove some objections, since through that space destroyer voices can be recognized, and questions of identity can hardly arise. But, even then, why should anybody be willing to give up the junketing peculiar to such happy occasions?

Two other marriages are worthy to be named in this connection, besides merely mentioning in passing that Mr. WEST and Miss SOUSA chose to be married not very long ago on the top of the dome of the Iowa Capitol. One of the two marriages we have not seen reported, but there can be only the very smallest doubt that it actually occurred, the inducements being so great. The inducements, were—according to the advertisement of the Central Michigan Agricultural Society—that to the couple who should present themselves to be married before the grand stand at the fair of the society on the 28th inst. would be given a counterpane, a nurse-chair, 40 acres of land, &c. It is thoughtfully added that clergymen will be furnished by the society, and "no effort spared to preserve proper decorum." Half a dozen couples have been previously thus married under the auspices of the society, it is said, and no divorces are yet reported. And yet the charge that the census shows an abnormal increase of population is confined to the South. The second was a bona fide marriage by proxy which was celebrated in this City a few months ago and was afterward litigated, as might have been expected. The circumstances were that ADRIANUS DE VLEYTER became engaged in Rotterdam, of which city he and his affianced were residents. She afterward came to this city, and ADRIANUS, being tormented by who can say what doubts and suspicions, picked out a trusty friend, and gave to him a power of attorney authorizing him "especially to conclude, in the name of the undersigned and in his behalf, his proposed marriage to Dame LOUISA REUTER, widow of the late HERMAN STAHL;" and the lady was duly married in accordance with the provisions of the instrument. The facts afterward came out, because she wanted to marry some one else, and was in trouble as to the forms of the divorce proceedings. Another case will show how dangerous proxy proceedings of this nature are. A person residing in this City, we are informed, sent an agent abroad to ask in marriage the hand of a certain lady. Before the proposal was made the principal died, but the agent, not knowing that, conveyed to the suit, and was successful. When the coy charmer heard that she was not to be married after all, she waxed furious, and instructed her lawyers to sue somebody. Accordingly, the innocent agent was soon afterward horror-struck to receive a writ in a suit for damages, the plaintiff resting her case on the sentimental grounds that an agent is held to warrant his authority, and, as the proposal was made after the principal's death, the agent was, therefore, responsible for the violence and damage done to the lady's fragile heart!

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Democrats of Livingston County have nominated George A. Sweet for member of Assembly.

Delaware's "little election" occurs next Tuesday. Inspectors to hold the election in November, and in the country districts Assessors and Road Commissioners will be chosen.

Six Greenbackers met in Cincinnati on Monday and made nominations for six offices without going outside of their own number. Then they adjourned for a few days to seek whom they can get for the remaining offices to be filled at the election.

The complete and revised census returns of Maine show a population of 648,004. The unofficial returns of the vote for Governor give an aggregate of 147,348, (without the Enforced Prohibition vote,) showing the remarkable average of one vote in about four and two-fifths.

Gen. Hancock's superb bearing under defeat is thus magnanimously guaranteed in advance by the Albany *Argus*: "The NEW-YORK TIMES refers to Gen. Hancock as a 'figure-head.' THE TIMES may rest assured he will be found cutting such a figure after the 4th of March as to attract the attention and secure the admiration of all patriotic and high-minded citizens of this Republic."

The New-Orleans *Times* says that the first direct effect of the action of State Registrar of Voters Cavanac, of Louisiana, in the introduction of new water-marked registration certificates, was manifested in the burglary and larceny and mutilation of the records in the Seventh Ward office in that city on the night of Sept. 23. The thieves not only stole a number of blank certificates, stubs and all, from the certificate-book, but changed the color of a number of registered voters from "c"—colored, to "w"—white.

It is stated in Maine that the State statute which provides for the correction by the record of returns of votes cast for county officers and members of the Legislature does not apply to returns of votes cast for Governor. If this view should be sustained, returns for Hiram, Morris, and Harrison Plaisted could not be amended and counted for Harris M. Plaisted. The suggestion makes the Fusionists, who demanded such a strict construction last year, furious and very much disposed to indulge in harsh language.

The Bridgeport *Standard* says that Gen. L. A. Dickinson, of Hartford, has organized the Union Veterans' Union of Connecticut very thoroughly, and that new associations are constantly being added to the thousands of zealous old soldiers already in line in that State. Gen. Dickinson has just issued a circular and general orders looking to the promotion of the work still further. The Union is a national organization, entirely open and without fees, designed to assist in the advancement of the principles of the Republican Party. Major Gen. John A. Dix was its first Commander-in-Chief, and on his death he was succeeded by Gen. Grant.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* has been very much disturbed by a circular from the Arkansas Republican State Committee, looking to the appointment of Federal Supervisors in that State for the Presidential and Congressional election in November, although, of course, one-half of them are to be Democrats. We are, it cries, in the midst of profound peace, and this whole business is an insult to the people, who, 40 days in advance of the election, "and before any possible overt act of wrong or villainy, are held up to the world as a people to be watched by a lot of Supervisors and policed by a Federal Marshal backed by a whole army of deputies."

The Stapleton *Gazette* says that it is the unanimous desire of the Republicans of the three counties of the First District that Mr. George William Curtis should accept the nomination for Congress at the next election, and it believes that he would be backed by the entire strength of the party, and by hundreds of business men throughout the district heretofore voting with the Democrats, should he consent to run. "The Democratic candidate," it says, "will be hard to beat on account of his reputed wealth, but this will have to be scattered with a very lavish hand to overcome the weight and influence of such a campaign from the stump as Mr. Curtis is able to make."

Jubal Early has written a long letter to tell that Congressman John Goode's rebel army record, although not marked by the shedding of much gore, was such as ought to be satisfactory to the ex-Confederate voters of his district. His severest injuries apparently were received on the morning of the day of the battle of Malvern Hill. A piece of shell, Early says, struck an untrained horse, which Goode was riding in the flank, causing him to run away through the woods, by which Mr. Goode was knocked off the horse, receiving such a severe injury as to render it necessary for him to be carried from the field. He was thus unable, says Early, to be in the battle which occurred later in the day.

The Republican State Committee of Michigan has issued a stirring address congratulating the people of the State upon its long and prosperous career under Republican Administrations, appealing to them to send a unanimous Republican delegation to the next Congress, and proudly saying: "As a party we have no apology to make; we do not fight on the defensive; we are confident of success, and our confidence is based upon the knowledge that we are right. We recognize with grateful sensibility the extraordinary prosperity now prevailing among all the business interests of the country, insuring remunerative employment to labor, markets to manufactures and produce, profit to commerce, and a hopeful future to every branch of industry. No period since the Republic was formed has offered such boundless assurances of success to thrift as the present, and it would be the wildest folly to disturb this magnificent prospect by intrusting the Government to a party that has no defined ideas of legislation in either finance or commerce."

A BANK CASHIER OUTWITTED.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—A clever robbery was perpetrated here to-day in the German bank, corner of Baltimore and Pearl streets, and, although the amount secured was only $1,200, the methods employed had some novel features. At 1 P. M. two neatly dressed men drove up to the bank, and one of them, alighting, stepped into the bank, and throwing $20 on the counter told the Cashier, who was alone, that the gentleman in the carriage wished to speak to him in regard to a deposit of his niece. The Cashier, without suspicion, stepped out to the carriage, and while he was engaged in conversation the sharper stepped coolly behind the counter and cleaned out three pigeon-holes which were filled with bank-notes. He then walked out, passing the Cashier on the steps, and, jumping into the carriage, both men drove off at a rapid pace. The Cashier soon discovered how he had been victimized, but there are no clues to the identity of the sharpers, and few possibilities of their arrest.

COAL PRICES FOR OCTOBER.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have issued the following circular of the line and city prices at Schuylkill Haven for October:

Lump and screened at	$4 60@	
Broken egg and stove	4 75@	5 00
Chestnut, No. 1	5 00@	5 25
Chestnut, No. 2	5 00@	5 25
Pea, No. 1	3 00@	3 25
Pea, No. 2	2 60@	

The collieries will be idle on the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of October. Harbor prices for coal delivered free on board vessels at Port Richmond will be as follows:

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GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

NEW HAMPSHIRE GREENBACKERS.

DENOUNCING FUSION—NOMINATIONS FOR STATE AND OTHER OFFICES.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 29.—Forty-three delegates assembled in the City Hall this morning to attend the Greenback State Convention. John F. Woodbury called the convention to order, and and announced the permanent organization as follows: President—Col. D. M. Clough, of Canterbury; Vice-Presidents—E. N. Weston, of Whitefield, and H. N. Colbath, of Barnstead; Secretaries—A. J. Hoyt, of Exeter, and Henry Strong, of Salem. Col. Clough delivered a speech on taking the chair, in which he alluded to the anti-slavery cause as parallel to the present Greenback struggle. All legislation was for the rich. Greenbackers must rely on the justice of their cause, as all great reforms were destined to bear trials. After a short wrangle over the failure to inform the Greenback clubs of the time and place of holding the convention, the usual committees were appointed. The Committee on Resolutions reported resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The first reaffirms the platform of the National Greenback-Labor Party, adopted at Chicago June 9. The second regards both the old parties as common enemies, and condems fusion with either. The third demands a return to economy in public affairs which prevailed in the earlier history of the State, and sees no reason why the ordinary expenditures, exclusive of the interest on debts, should be more than double those of 20 years ago, and which are still increasing with slight increase of population. The fourth views with alarm the fact that 20,000 farmers have been driven from their farms since the census of 1870, and condemns the system of political extravagance and unequal taxation which is rapidly despopulating the agricultural districts. The fifth declares temperance to be an essential factor in the prosperity and happiness of the people, and favors the enactment of such laws as experience has shown to be adapted to the promotion of temperance, and the suppression of the traffic, transportation or use of intoxicating beverages, and demands the impartial execution of all such laws equally with other statutes for the prevention and punishment of crime.

Nominations were made as follows:

For Governor—WARREN S. BROWN, of Whitefield.

For Railroad Commissioner—Nathaniel Wiggin, Greenland; John D. Emery, Manchester; third candidate to be named by the State Committee.

For Councilors—O. H. Giddings, Exeter; D. M. Clough, Canterbury; Peter Woodman, Manchester; John Norwood, Richmond; H. N. Colbath, Barnstead.

For Presidential Electors—Lafayette Morse, Northumberland; E. J. Greenleaf, Portsmouth, (at large;) E. S. Newhall, D. S. Newhall, George Newhall, E. W. Clark, C. A. Newhall, and A. Van Rensselaer, of Young America; S. Law, J. B. Thayer, Jr., and George Thayer, of Marion; Robert Hargrave, Gerard P. Brewster, Germantown, and J. R. Moore, Staten Island.

FORGERY, MURDER, AND SUICIDE.

A CRIME WHICH CAUSED THE DEATH OF A YOUNG GIRL AND A MARRIED MAN.

WARSAW, Ind., Sept. 29.—Three weeks ago Anna Chaplin, a daughter of a Director of the First National Bank, presented a check for $300, signed by her father, which was paid. He discovered that it was a forgery, and put his daughter in jail, refusing to bail her out. In three days she confessed that the real forger was G. L. Smith, a sewing-machine agent. Smith was also arrested, but was admitted to bail. Yesterday afternoon he saw Miss Chaplin go into the jail-yard, and, leaping the fence, lay in wait until she returned, when he shot her twice, the first ball entering her heart and the second her head. He then shot himself, dying instantly. Smith was a married man, and it is a mystery what power he gained over the girl to cause her to present the check.

Another Account.—A double tragedy occurred here last evening. Last week Morse Chaplin, a wealthy farmer near here, caused the arrest and imprisonment of his daughter, a handsome girl, 20 years of age, and O. L. Smith, a sewing-machine agent, who had won her heart and then forged a check on her father in her favor for $350. She drew the money before the fraud was discovered. Smith was bailed out, but the father refused to give bail for his daughter, fearing she would elope with Smith. Yesterday afternoon Smith called at the jail, and was allowed to walk with Miss Chaplin in the back yard. They had not been there long when four pistol shots were heard, and when the jailer's family reached the yard the dead bodies of Miss Chaplin and Smith were discovered lying side by side, the revolver, smoking still, remaining in Smith's hand. Smith had a wife and two children, and had been trying to procure a divorce.

ENGLISH SPORTING EVENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—This was the second day of the Newmarket first October meeting. The race for a sweepstakes, for 2-year-old colts and fillies, was won by Mr. Foy's b. f. Hackness. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's ch. c. Tunis came in second, Mr. J. R. Keene's Brakspeare third, Mr. Ker Seymer's ch. c. Abana fourth, and Lord Rosebery's b. or br. f. Ledaea last. Only the five named ran. The betting just before the race was two to one against Hackness, ten to three against Tunis, ten to one against Brakspeare, three to one against Abana, and four to one against Ledaea. Hackness won by a length before Tunis, with Brakspeare a bad third. The race for the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, for 3-year olds and upward, was won by Lord Hastings's 3-year-old b. c. Fire King. The second place was secured by Lord Bradford's 3-year-old br. c. Sword Dance, and the third place by Sir J. D. Astley's 3-year-old bl. c. Microphone. Thirteen horses ran. The race for the Granby Stakes, for 2-year-old colts and fillies, was won by Mr. J. R. Keene's ch. c. Bookmaker. The second place was secured by Mr. C. Bash's bk. f. Lady Chelmsford, and the third place by Mr. W. S. Crawford's brown filly out of Wild Myrtle. The following also ran and finished in the order named: Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's ch. c. Brag, Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Maskelyne, Mr. P. Lorillard's b. f. Seneca, Mr. Lefevre's ch. f. Regina, and the Duke of Westminster's ch. c. Donhead. The betting just before the race was twenty to three against Bookmaker, six to one against Lady Chelmsford, and twenty to three against the Wild Myrtle filly. The Wild Myrtle filly led for three-fourths of the journey, followed by Brag, Lady Chelmsford, and Book-maker. When 400 yards from home Book-maker drew out, and won by half a length before Lady Chelmsford, who was a head before the Wild Myrtle filly. C. Wood rode Book-maker; Cannon Lady Chelmsford, and Fordham the Wild Myrtle filly.

The Sportsman says: "Prickett and Laycock went out for practice on the river twice yesterday. Many people were present when Hanlan took his departure from Newcastle-on-Tyne for London yesterday. He was met at the King's Cross Railway Station by many rowing men and other persons. He looks remarkably well."

SUFFOCATED IN THEIR ROOMS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 29.—James Forrester and wife came to this city from Laporte yesterday. They stopped at the Pyle House last night, and instead of turning off the gas, blew it out. This morning Forrester was found dead in bed, and his wife is now dead that there are no hopes of saving her life.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Sept. 29.—James Hanna, of Oakland, Penn., and a male companion were found dead in bed at the Burnett House, in this place. They blew out the gas when retiring and were suffocated.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 29.—The American Academy of Medicine this morning elected the following named officers: President—Dr. Edward T. Caswell, of Providence; Vice-Presidents—Drs. Henry Orlando Marcy, of Cambridge, Mass.; William F. Taylor, of Philadelphia; Howard Pinckney, of New-York City, and Horace Lathrop, of Coopers-town, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. R. J. Dunglison, of Philadelphia; Assistant Secretary—Charles McIntire, of Easton, Penn.

THE ENGLISH BURIALS ACT.

From the London Telegraph.

It will have been noted that the new Burial Laws Amendment act came into operation on the 7th of this month. The first interment under the act took place in the parish church-yard of Beckenham, on Thursday last, when a Baptist was buried by his own minister, the Rev. George Samuel, of Penge, without the rites usual in cases where members of the Established Church are laid to rest by their Rector or incumbent. Due solemnity marked the proceedings, although a small crowd had assembled, owing to the exceptional character of the occasion. No allusion, we need hardly say, of a controversial or triumphant nature was indulged in by the officiating minister; the service consisted of an extempore prayer, the reading of passages of Scripture, a brief address, and the singing of a hymn, so that in all essential features it must have closely resembled the ordinary Church of England service over the departed. In such "Christian and orderly" manner the ceremony was performed. The occasion, simple and unpretentious, becomes, nevertheless almost a historical one. In every part of the country such burials in the national "God's Acre" will now become common, and it is to be hoped that all interments will take place with the same quiet decorum as marked the event at Beckenham, while it is scarcely possible that even in the most remote and backward rural districts any clerical or other bigot will be found attempting to introduce disorder into the orderly proceedings attending the last sacred offices to the dead.

FROGS AS PARASITES.

From the London Telegraph.

German naturalists are requested by a Silesian newspaper to reflect on a curious propensity of the frog, alleged to have been discovered during the draining of some huge carp-ponds upon Count Schaafgotsche's estate of Warmbrunn. Upon transferring the fish from these preserves to baskets, for the purpose of conveying them to tanks wherein they might disport themselves while their old familiar quarters were being cleansed, it was observed that frogs were clinging to the backs of many of the larger carp. Most of the fish thus beridden were blind, the frogs' fore feet being found firmly fixed in the eye-sockets of their victims. Interrogated respecting this strange phenomenon, the chief pond-keeper told our contemporary's informant that, according to his experience, extending over several years, frogs were the deadliest enemies with which carp had to contend, and caused an annual mortality among the fish under his care of from 3 to 4 per cent. of their total number. The frogs' object in bestriding the carp, he said, was to feed upon the slimy matter that so frequently forms a sort of spongy crust on the heads and backs of the older fish; and, once settled in their favorite seat, they speedily succeeded in rousing their finny steeds, which, when blinded, being unable to look out for their food, soon perished of hunger. How tightly these voracious batrachians hold on to their living pastures was exemplified by the pond-master, who picked up a carp, weighing two pounds and a half, and held it suspended in the air by one of the hind legs of a frog perched upon its back in the manner above described. Corps thus frog-ridden to death he said, to turn yellow on the third day after the parasitical croaker has taken his seat, rapidly waste away, and generally die within a fortnight from the commencement of their martyrdom. In clear water it is pretended that they can espy their nimble foe as he prepares to spring upon them, and by a timely wriggle often escape his attack; but in dim and slimy old ponds, like those of Count Schaafgotsche, they too frequently fall a victim to his saltatory a hilland merciless appetite.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIPHTHERIA.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Sept. 29.—From a few isolated cases during the Summer months diphtheria has become epidemic here, and the public schools are closed in consequence. Twenty cases have been reported since Saturday, some of which will prove fatal. The physicians have not yet assigned a cause for the visitation.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—A furlough for three months, with leave to go beyond the limits of the Military Division of the Pacific, has been granted Commissary-Sergt. Isidore Kahnau. Leave of absence for six months from Nov. 1, on surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted Col. P. V. Hagner, Ordnance Department. First Lieut. Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his present duties, has been detailed to assist Special Indian Agent E. B. Townsend in establishing and perfecting a system of irrigation at the Pima and Maricopa Indian Agency, Arizona Territory. Commissary-Sergt. Gustave R. Teubner has been ordered to proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The flag-ship Shenandoah arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Aug. 20, in 14 days from Montevideo. The Marion was left at the latter port. All well on board.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 29.—The repairs on the United States steamer Alliance, at the Navy-yard here, have been completed, and she will sail in a few days. Her destination is not stated.

THE SOMERSET RING TRIALS.

THE COURT REFUSES TO INTERFERE IN THE VEGHTE CASE—CORY AND JONES ON TRIAL.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 29.—There has been no other indictment tried as yet against John V. Veghte, who was convicted last Saturday of embezzlement on one indictment, and little prospect of another this term. The State, as represented by the Attorney-General and Prosecutor Bergen, appear well satisfied with the result of the first trial, and propose to postpone the others for the term. That is to say, Judge Magie can only remain here during the present week, as on next Tuesday the Morris County Circuit opens, and there are prisoners in jail whose indictments, it seems, it is more important and humane to try than those of a man already convicted on one. Consequently, at the close of the Cory-Jones case to-day the Prosecutor moved some minor indictments against prisoners.

The Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, counsel for Veghte, said that he and his associates had waited three days in order to try another indictment, and the defendant was anxious for it. It was believed by the defense that such evidence would be elicited on the second trial as not only to acquit Veghte, but lead the court to grant a new trial in the case wherein he was convicted. The Attorney-General said that the Prosecutor had taken up the indictments against persons confined in jail upon his advice, and because he believed they ought to be disposed of this week. The Veghte indictments would be tried as fast as the public business permitted. The course for the defendant to pursue was to move for a new trial and present his newly-discovered facts, and not seek to induce the State to move another indictment simply to enable him to do in a round-about way what he could not do directly. The court refused to direct the Prosecutor, or to give any instructions whatever in the matter. Thereupon Mr. McCarter asked the court to fix a day to hear affidavits for a new trial, and Friday morning, at 9:30, was agreed upon. It is not believed here that any such new facts can be presented as will warrant the court in interfering with the verdict or the imposition of a sentence.

The Cory-Jones ring case has been on trial since Saturday morning. Monday and Tuesday were consumed in taking testimony, and this morning the Attorney-General made the most brilliant of his efforts in seeking a conviction. He spoke nearly one hour to the jury and to a court-room filled with people from near and far. The prevalent opinion had been that this was the weakest of the indictments against the ring; but, if one could judge from Mr. Stockton's speech, it would appear that the case made out by the State was as plain as day-light.

The evidence in the cause proved that the Owens' bridge was 201 feet long, and placed over a stream 5 feet wide; that it not only bridged the stream, but, like a railroad embankment, connected two hills; that it threw upon the county the expense which the local district would have had to meet to reach the hills; that it cost from $800 to $850, when an ordinary bridge would have cost $250; that it has a flume and buttresses for a gate, and a small arch of 6 feet, all as if for a mill-dam; and finally it was proved that Owen Shiloff, who owns the adjacent property and built it, said he meant it for a mill-dam. Cory refused to produce the contract for the bridge, although it was traced to his possession. The defense was an exceedingly lame one, being that the county got more masonry than it had paid for, and was not a loser, because this structure was really worth $1,500.

Judge Magie gave an impartial charge, and the jury retired at 12 o'clock to-day, and are still out this evening. They came once into court and asked instructions and retired again, and the prospect is they will convict or fail to agree.

THE LOCAL CONTEST.

THE BANKERS FOR GARFIELD.

At a meeting of bankers and brokers yesterday, Gen. H. W. Perkins presiding, it was resolved to establish a Bankers' and Brokers' Republican Club. The following officers were elected: President—James D. Smith; Vice-Presidents—J. G. Mills, J. D. Stayback, A. A. Drake, R. J. Kimball, P. B. Taylor; Treasurer—E. A. Drake; Secretaries—George Mackay, J. P. McKewan; Executive Committee—R. G. Murphy, Russell Sage, S. W. Boocock, J. Rhinelander Dillon, J. A. McMicken, H. K. Alexander. Two hundred and fifty names were enrolled.

INCIDENTS OF THE CANVASS.

To-morrow evening there will be a banner-raising by the Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club, at Wernil's Hotel, in West Hoboken. Well-known speakers will address the gathering.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, of which Police Commissioner Joel W. Mason is President, is to meet in the church building in 29 Fifty-first, near Eighth-avenue this evening. The Idlewild Quartet will enliven the meeting with songs.

A Republican association, to be known as the William J. Ahern Club, has been organized in the Fourth Assembly District, with head-quarters at No. 369 Cherry-street. Previous to this year the members of this association, numbering 75 men, have always voted a Democratic ticket. They will cast their vote this year for Garfield and Arthur.

Colored voters of the Eleventh Assembly District are informed that the Committee on Registration will sit every afternoon from 4 until 5 o'clock, and in the evening from 8 until 10 o'clock, this evening and on Oct. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7, inclusive. The primary election will be held in Garnett Hall, No. 167 West Twenty-sixth-street, on Saturday evening, Oct. 9.

The Hon. Frederic A. Potts, the Republican candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, and Phineas Jones, candidate for Congress, are to hold a reception at the residence of the Hon. John Gill, in Orange, N. J., to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock a mass-meeting will be held in the Lincoln-Avenue Hall, which will be addressed by the Hon. George W. Williams, of Ohio, and Col. George W. Carter, of Louisiana.

The Republican Central Campaign Club issued, yesterday, campaign tract No. 11, entitled, "Hancock and Order No. 40: A Review of His Record as an Alleged Statesman." The tract is the work of the Hon. Cephas Brainerd, and gives a plain statement of the circumstances under which Hancock's wonderful order was issued, together with an equally plain statement of the flimsy foundations upon which the Democrats rest their claims of the "statesmanship" of their candidate.

The Second Ward Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club met at No. 121 Nassau-street, last evening, with Mr. J. L. Truman in the chair. The hall was thronged with earnest workers in the Republican cause. Speeches were delivered by Mr. H. C. Parke, the importer, of No. 186 Front-street; George W. De Laro, recently of South Carolina; Emil T. Nebew, Patrick V. Doyle, and others. Mr. Parke says he is delighted to see the enthusiasm exhibited by many of the janitors and other employes of the great stores and warehouses in the ward for the Republican candidates.

A large Republican mass-meeting was held in Olive Opera-house, Sing Sing, on Tuesday evening. The speaker of the evening, Charles G. Fall, of Boston, was escorted from his hotel to the opera-house by the Boys in Blue and Garfield and Arthur clubs, in full uniform and bearing torches. They made a fine appearance as they marched through the principal streets. Arriving at the hall, the Hon. George A. Brandreth was chosen President, and made a brief address. Mr. Fall's speech was listened to with great interest, and was frequently applauded. The Sixteenth Battalion Brass Band was present, and played patriotic airs between the speeches.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD J. CHURCH.

Mr. Edward James Church, son of Mr. George W. Church, of the Police Department, and brother of Dr. George A. Church, died at his residence, No. 303 Eighth-street, yesterday, after a short illness. Deceased, who was 28 years of age, was well known in the Eleventh Ward, of which his father was one of the oldest residents. He filled the position of equity clerk in the County Clerk's office, was a member of the Democratic General Committee of the Twelfth Assembly District, a member of Una Lodge, No. 978, F. and A. M., a member of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; of the Enterprise Association, and other social organizations. The funeral will take place from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Nativity, Avenue C and Sixth-street, the Rev. Dr. Nelson officiating.

BURGLARIES AT ORANGE.

The residence of Samuel Lord, on Centre-street, Orange, was entered by thieves between 3 and 9 o'clock Tuesday night and robbed of $400 worth of jewelry and silverware. The thieves climbed up the posts of the veranda, and effected an entrance to the upper part of the house while the family were sitting in the parlor. The residence of Mrs. J. C. Fuller, three doors from Mr. Lord's, was entered in the same manner, and robbed of jewelry valued at $100.

THE FIRST WARD BANNER.

Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy arrived from Saratoga yesterday, and, with his most confidential clerk, Alvan Brown, of Harlem, took a cab and dived into the innermost recesses of the First Assembly District. His Honor was informed that the judges chosen to award prizes for the finest displays in the Tammany Hall parade had awarded the handsomest banner to the Third Assembly District, believing that it would go to the Nicholas Muller Association, an organization named in honor of the Congressman from the Fifth District. Justice Duffy and his clerk were astounded. They went to work at once to see that the banner was safely locked up in Tammany Hall. Mr. Muller's followers said that, although they were entitled to it, they would not disturb the Justice Duffy hangers-on. The grab which Justice Duffy intends to make has already lost him many political supporters.

A NEW-JERSEY JUSTICE.

IGNORANCE REBUKED BY COUNTY JUDGE DIXON.

In the Passaic County courts at Paterson yesterday the case of Adam Fras against James Loftus, a Justice of the Peace, was tried. Fras owed a man named Lang a board bill of $16, and left the house without paying it, but promised to do so as soon as he could if allowed to take his clothing. He failed to pay the bill, and Lang sued him before Justice Loftus, who gave judgment against him, and while Fras's counsel was gone to get an appeal bond ready, having given the Justice notice of intention to appeal, Loftus issued an execution against the body of the defendant for the debt, on the ground that the debt had been fraudulently contracted. He failed to comply with all the statutory requirements in such cases, and when Fras's counsel demanded to see the order required to be made and filed for the issue of an execution against the body, the Justice refused to show it. Fras remained in jail for two or three days, when the case being called to the attention of the County Court he was promptly released. Justice Loftus was indicted for false imprisonment, but was acquitted on the ground that he had acted in a judicial capacity in committing Fras to jail, although the court scathingly rebuked him and the voters who elected incompetent Justices. Fras then instituted a civil suit for $5,000 damages, which was the case tried yesterday before Judge Dixon. The facts were given as above. The defense was that the Justice could not be held amenable for acts committed judicially. Judge Dixon declined to nonsuit on this ground, and instructed the jury that it was for them merely to decide the amount of damages to which the plaintiff was entitled—compensatory for the plaintiff and exemplary for the illegal action of the Justice.

While the jury were out in this case another specimen of the same Justice's conduct was brought to the notice of Judge Dixon. Much complaint having been made of the abuses perpetrated by ignorant and corrupt Justices in cities under the "Disorderly act," the New-Jersey Legislature last Winter passed an act depriving Justices of jurisdiction under that act in cities having Police Justices and records, thus supplying to all the principal cities in the State, Paterson included. The act took effect on July 4 last. Some weeks later Justice Loftus issued warrants for the arrest of William and Robert Ferguson for disorderly conduct in Little Falls Township on July 23. William was arrested and fined. Robert was not arrested until Monday. He had counsel and denied the Justice's jurisdiction, but Loftus insisted that the prisoner must give bail or go to jail, and to jail he went. The next day, being still in jail, he was tried by Justice Loftus and fined. Yesterday morning he got out of jail, went to the Justice and tendered his fine, but the Justice had changed his mind, and sentenced the young man to 30 days in jail. Judge Dixon promptly ordered Ferguson to be released, saying that the Justice had been deprived of all jurisdiction in such cases by the act of last Winter, and that, furthermore, he had no power to change the sentence recorded in his docket. This is the first decision on the act in question. Ferguson will endeavor to have Loftus indicted for false imprisonment, and will sue him besides for damages.

The jury yesterday in the Fras case were locked up for the night at 10 o'clock, being unable to agree. It was reported that 11 were in favor of a verdict for $500 and one for a smaller amount.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE EPIZOOTY.

ITS WIDE PREVALENCE IN A MILD FORM—HORSE MEN NERVOUS.

Reports yesterday from the Fourth-Avenue Railroad stables remove the last doubt as to the identity of the disease now prevalent among horses with the epizooty of 1872. Some 14 horses have been paced under treatment with the symptoms fully developed—the deep-seated cough, the soiling of the nasal passages, the severe debility, the feeble pulse, the disinclination for food, the affection of the eyes, and general muscular languor. Hitherto cautious veterinary surgeons have inclined to describe the disease as a mild influenza caused by the extreme alternations of temperature which have prevailed during the last two weeks; and this view was corroborated by the absence of certain symptoms which were then considered indispensable. It is now first believed that the disease made its initial appearance on Sunday in the stables of the Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-street stage line, at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, where about 50 cases have been developed within the last four days. But this turns out, on more extended inquiry, to be an error. There were occasional cases in the stables of the Sixth-Avenue Railroad more than a week ago, and the foreman reports that the larger proportion of the 1,100 horses employed by that company have suffered more or less severely. In addition to the 40 which have proved fatal in a single case, and appears now to be gradually subsiding, a considerable number of the horses attacked have been incapacitated for duty for periods ranging from 10 to 20 days, and the veterinary in attendant has been kept pretty busy with his patients. The stables of the Twenty-third-Street Railroad, containing about 600 horses, report five-sixths of the horses suffering more or less severely. In the Fourth-avenue stables the number attacked has been proportionately less, but the affection has been more severe in its type, and the special features of the epizooty have been more fully and distinctly developed. On the Third-Avenue Road a considerable percentage of the horses are troubled with paroxysms of coughing, but few have been prostrated by attacks of such severity as to render medical treatment necessary. On the Second-avenue and other lines cases are reported, but the type is described as very mild, and no cases have yet gone on to a fatal termination. The treatment adopted has consisted, in the majority of instances, of hot mash and mild remedies to promote expectoration and relieve the severity of the cough, but horse-owners talk despondently of the probable future for the disease is a delusive one, and although mild in its type at the present juncture, there is no assurance that it may not rage with epidemic severity before it is finally expelled from the City by decisive measures.

The proprietor of a large livery-stable on Lexington-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, who is familiar with the features of the epidemic of 1872, said yesterday afternoon that every horse in his possession was sick, although none were absolutely unfit for duty. In 1872 he lost five animals out of twenty, and this was the general proportion of fatal cases so far as his observation extended. He is not apprehensive of a fatal termination in any of the cases now under treatment in his stalls, and has thus far attempted mild remedies only. From the 40 to 50 stables forming the great horse mart of East Twenty-fourth and East Twenty-fifth streets, it is difficult to obtain authentic information, owing to the fact that the business prospects of the proprietors would be greatly impaired if it were given out that the epizooty has appeared in epidemic form. Those who are familiar with the gossip of that interesting quarter aver, however, that people interested there are very nervous in view of the prevalence of the distemper in the larger stables, and that half the horses in East Twenty-fourth-street are troubled with a bad cough.

MLLE. BERNHARDT AT BOOTH'S.

TICKET SPECULATORS AT THEIR OLD TRICKS—A BRIGADE OF BOYS.

A motley crowd of ticket speculators congregated around the entrance to Booth's Theatre last night, and attempted to drill a small army of boys and homeless beings into showing that the demand for season tickets for Bernhardt's performances is unprecedented. The sale of these season tickets begins at the box-office to-morrow morning. The attempt at excitement was made last night by a squad of ticket speculators whose faces are as familiar as the three-sheet posters in front of the theatres. According to the Police officers under Roundsman Price, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who were in attendance, the attempt was a dismal failure. One of the speculators said to THE TIMES reporter that the crowd of men and boys who thronged the Twenty-third-street lobby of the theatre would be withdrawn at 2 o'clock this morning, and he added that they were merely sent there by the speculators to create a furor and cause an advance in the price of tickets of admission. While this speculator was discussing the subject with the reporter, another speculator said that it would not do to have any such story go to the public, and suggested that it would be a good thing to say that the crowd of men and boys there assembled represented wealthy merchants, bankers, and others, and that they will remain in the vestibule and on the sidewalk in line until the box-office is opened to-morrow morning. Mr. Abbey, the manager, will no doubt clear the vestibule and sidewalks of these speculators and their employes as soon as his attention is called to their conduct.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Randall L. Gibson, of Louisiana, is at the New-York Hotel.

Senator William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana, and Bishop Thomas A. Jaggar, of Ohio, are at the Gilsey House.

M. Outrey, French Minister at Washington, and Capt. William Arthur, of the British Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Chief Special Agent A. K. Tingle, of the Treasury Department, and William Stickney, of the United States Indian Commission, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and Frederick Broughton, of the Great Western Railway of Canada, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Attorney-General Charles Devens, ex-Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island; Alpheus Hardy, of Boston, and Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR

1880. *REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.* 1880.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Chairman.
THOMAS C. PLATT, Chairman Executive Committee.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Treasurer.
EDWARD E. JOHNSON, JOHN T. SPRAGUE, HENRY A. GLIDDEN, } Secretaries.

MEETINGS:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.

Lowville.....Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Albany.....Hon. S. E. DUTCHER.
Twenty-first Assembly District, New-York City.....Hon. ELIHU ROOT. Hon. RUFUS COWING. Hon. WILLIAM J. YOUNGS.
Ithaca.....Hon. WARNER MILLER. Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS. Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Brooklyn, Broadway, and Bushwick-av., Wall and Adams sts.....E. STOCKETT MATHEWS.
Bay Harbor.....Hon. CHARLES G. FALL.
Cuba.....Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Hammond.....Col. CHARLES D. BAKER.
Walton.....Hon. JOHN F. SHOEMAKER.
Helena.....Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Pleasantville.....WALTER R. CHANDLER.
Bath.....Hon. JOSEPH L. LUCKEY.
Gloversville.....Hon. P. J. SCHOONMAKER.
Potsdam.....Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Rondout.....Col. H. WOOD.
Cape Vincent.....Col. T. R. WHITE.
Pamelia Four Corners.....H. J. WELCH.
West New-Brighton.....Hon. ANSON G. McCOOK.
Havana.....Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES. Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM.
Barre Centre.....Gen. J. T. OWEN.
Church, 50th-st. between Broadway and 8th-av., City.....Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM.
Concordia Hall, 228 and 230 Ave. A, City.....Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW
Republican Head-quarters, No. 426 Pearl-st.....Hon. CHAS. A. L. GOLDEY.
Port Jervis.....Hon. GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
Fultonville.....Rev. R. I. IVES. CLARK D. KNAPP.
Barre Centre.....L. S. SIGNOR. Hon. WARNER MILLER.
Herkimer.....Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.
XIXth Assembly District.....E. R. KENNEDY.
Cold Spring.....Major T. SADDLER, of N. G.
Seeley Creek.....Hon. G. L. SMITH.
Seeley Creek.....Hon. G. L. SMITH.

FRIDAY, OCT. 1.

Angelica.....Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Richfield.....Col. CHARLES D. BAKER.
Utica.....Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Franklin.....BURTON T. BEACH.
Keese.....Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Hudson Spa.....Hon. S. E. DUTCHER.
Painted Post.....Hon. E. B. GERE.
Lancaster.....Hon. E. B. GERE.
North Lansing.....Hon. JOHN F. HITE. Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Broadalbin.....Gen. THOMAS M. HITE.
Richville.....Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Newburg.....Gen. THOMAS KILPATRICK.
Schuylerville.....Col. T. R. WHITE.
Trumansburg.....Hon. W. W. HICKS.
West Winfield.....Hon. H. J. HENDRICKS. Hon. H. J. HENDRICKS.
Waldon.....Hon. J. DITTENHOEFER.
Ogdensburg.....J. R. VAN WORMER. Hon. BRADLEY WINSLOW.
Albion.....Hon. JOHN F. SHOEMAKER.
Kellogsville.....Hon. THEO. M. POMEROY. Hon. S. E. PAYNE.
Victory.....Hon. JOHN T. RAFFERTY.
Amsterdam.....Rev. B. I. IVES. Major WILLARD BULLARD.
Abingdon Square, N.Y.....Hon. "BUSH" BURGESS, of Virginia.
Pike, afternoon and Evening.....Hon. A. G. McCOOK. Hon. RICHARD CROWLEY. Hon. GEORGE G. HOSKINS.
Ramapo.....Col. A. S. WOOD.
Peekskill.....Hon. CHARLES G. FALL, Mass.
Watkins.....EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Bay Shore, Long Island.....JOHN P. QUALEY.
Newark, N. Y.....Hon. JOEL B. MURRAY.
Stony Point.....Hon. CHAS. A. L. GOLDEY.
Springwater, evening.....Hon. EDWIN HICKS.
Webster's Crossing, P.M.....Hon. EDWIN HICKS.
Riker's Hollow.....Hon. C. S. LINCOLN.
Orange, N. J.....Hon. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.
Republican Club, No. 311 Bleecker-st.....Col. J. W. JONES. Hon. THOMAS M. HITE. Rev. M. N. CAPRON.
Garfield and Arthur Club, 2,253 Third-av.....Col. JOHN S. LOOMIS.
Pawling.....Major R. C. BADGER.
Garfield and Arthur Club, No. 885 Bowery.....Hon. JAMES M. PATTERSON. Capt. JAMES DUNCAN. WILLIAM C. LOCKWOOD.
Wellsville.....Hon. JAMES YATES.
Vail's Gate.....Capt. J. OWEN MOORE.
Haverstraw.....LEWIS E. CARR.
Waterford.....Hon. F. J. SCHOONMAKER.
Broadalbin.....Gen. THOMAS M. HITE.

SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

Hume.....Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Lisbon Centre.....Col. CHARLES D. BAKER.
Delhi.....BURTON T. BEACH.
Ogdensburg.....Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Hornby.....Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Hillsburg, 17 M.....Hon. CHARLES R. SKINNER.
Richmondville.....Hon. JOHN F. SHOEMAKER.
Madrid.....Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Lake View House Grove.....Col. T. R. WHITE.
Worthville.....Hon. ANDREW WINSLOW.
Weyauwanda Falls.....W. W. THOMPSON.
Elmira.....Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Mechanicsville.....Major J. OWEN MOORE.
Reading Centre.....Hon. C. S. LINCOLN.
Hudson.....Hon. CHAS. G. FALL, of Mass.
Nunda.....Hon. A. A. YATES. EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Corning.....Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM.
Woodsville, 4 P. M.....Col. T. R. WHITE. CLARK D. KNAPP.
Millville.....I. J. SIGNOR. Col. E. A. BAXTER.
Little Falls.....Hon. HORACE TAPPEN.
Olean.....Hon. HORACE TAPPEN.
Freehold, 1 P. M.....Hon. NEIL GILMOUR.
Canandaigua.....Hon. E. L. FITT.
West Eaton.....Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL. Hon. GEORGE G. HOSKINS.
Gainesville, P. M. and evening.....J. S. JOHNSON. AUGUSTUS HARRINGTON.
Little Neck, L. I.....Hon. JOHN F. QUACKENBOS.
Sandy Hill.....Hon. F. T. SHOONMAKER.
Bristol Springs, P. M.....Hon. C. S. LINCOLN.
New-Brighton.....Hon. GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
Port Byron.....Hon. M. D. GROVER.
Sayville, Long Island.....Hon. S. S. BURDETTE, of Washington.
Milton.....Hon. A. T. CLEARWATER.
Conquest, 2 P. M.....Hon. JOHN H. CAMP. Hon. WM. B. WOODIN.
Niles.....Hon. JOHN F. HOYT.
Jamestown.....Hon. PORTER SHELDON. W. B. SUTTON.
West Camden, P. M.....W. MATTESON.
Monterey, afternoon.....Capt. D. F. BROWN.
Hoosick, afternoon.....Hon. S. E. DUTCHER.
Williamstown.....J. R. VAN WORMER.
Patchogue.....Hon. WILLIAM WOOD.

MONDAY, OCT. 4.

Oneonta.....Col. A. E. BAXTER.
De Kalb Junction.....Gen. DENIS F. BURKE. Rev. WM. SEARLES.
Candor.....EDMUND O'CONNOR. Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Utica.....Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Fort Henry.....Hon. E. B. GERE.
Dundee.....Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Phelps.....Hon. GEORGE WREN.
Pearsalls.....Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Greenport.....Hon. W. C. SPRAGUE.
Homer.....Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Moreston.....Gen. HENRY L. BURNETT.
Dunkirk.....Col. CHARLES CARR.
Smyrna.....Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Alfred Centre.....Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Greenbush.....Col. JOHN S. LOOMIS.
No. 426 East Houston-st.....WILLIAM WOOD.
Marsville.....Hon. E. B. GERE.
Ellington.....Col. T. R. WHITE.
Morrisville.....JOHN R. VAN WORMER.
Corner of Erwin and North 2d sts., Brooklyn.....Hon. S. S. BURDETT, of Washington.

TUESDAY, OCT. 5.

Watkins.....Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Jamestown.....Col. O. T. BEARD.
Ellenville.....Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER.
Elmira.....Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Owego.....Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Bainbridge

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1880.

The markets for live stock opened this morning with the presence of improved trade, which soon fell off, and the closing became dull at values which were relatively the same as those current at the close of last week. Receipts were 2,000 cattle, 1,000 sheep and lambs, and 4,000 hogs. As directly received, cattle sold at 4c. @ 5½c. per lb. for poor to prime steers; 3½c. @ 4c. for bulls, dry cows, and oxen; 4c. @ 5½c. for fair to prime cows; 4c. @ 5½c. for poor to prime heifers; 5c. @ 6c. for veals; 4c. @ 5½c. for fat calves; 4c. @ 5½c. for fat sheep; 5c. @ 6½c. for lambs; and 6c. @ 6½c. for hogs. Dressed beef sold at 6c. @ 8½c. per lb. for city dressed; 6c. @ 7½c. for country dressed; 5c. @ 6½c. for dressed calves; 5c. @ 6½c. for dressed sheep; 6c. @ 7½c. for dressed lambs; and 6c. @ 7½c. for dressed hogs. Cattle were 2c. per lb. lower, sheep and lambs ½c. per lb. lower, and hogs ½c. per lb. lower than last week. Exports were 1,000 cattle, 1,000 sheep, and 1,000 hogs.

SALES.

At Skillman-Street Yards—T. D. Kenmuir sold for A. Hunt 118 Illinois Steers; 170 each, 1,200 lbs., at $50 off on 130 head, 1,150 head, 100 @ $5, with $75 off on 74 head; Wright & Sill, over, 1,000 lbs., at $4 50; Smith sold for Moyer & Hoffman 84 Illinois Steers, 1,040 @ 1,080 lbs., at $4 90 @ $5; weights 72 to 76 per c. Open sold for Hall 32 Illinois Steers, 1,000 lbs., at $4 90 @ $5; weights 70 to 72 per c. Hall sold for Kahn & Co. 1 Bull, 1,610 lbs., at $4; 9 lbs. of Kentucky Steers; 80 head, 80 @ 90 lbs., at $4 50; 47 head, 100 @ 110 lbs., at $5; with 20 on hand. Wright sold for Moyer & Hoffman 84 Illinois Steers, 1,040 @ 1,080 lbs., at $4 90 @ $5; weights 72 to 76 per c. Hall sold for Colorado Steers, at $5; weight 1,000 lbs.; 19 Illinois Steers; 84 head, 80 @ 90 lbs., at $4 90; 50 head, 100 @ 110 lbs., at $5; with 20 on hand. Hall sold for Moyer & Hoffman 84 Illinois Steers, 1,040 @ 1,080 lbs., at $4 90 @ $5; weights 72 to 76 per c. Hall sold for Kahn & Co. 1 Bull, 1,610 lbs., at $4; 9 lbs. of Kentucky Steers; 80 head, 80 @ 90 lbs., at $4 50; 47 head, 100 @ 110 lbs., at $5; with 20 on hand. Wright sold for Moyer & Hoffman 84 Illinois Steers, 1,040 @ 1,080 lbs., at $4 90 @ $5; weights 72 to 76 per c. Hall sold for Colorado Steers, at $5; weight 1,000 lbs.; 19 Illinois Steers; 84 head, 80 @ 90 lbs., at $4 90; 50 head, 100 @ 110 lbs., at $5; with 20 on the herd; weights 74 to 76 per c. Hall sold for Kahn & Co. 1 Bull, 1,610 lbs., at $4; 9 lbs. of Kentucky Steers; 80 head, 80 @ 90 lbs., at $4 50; 47 head, 100 @ 110 lbs., at $5; with 20 on the herd; weights 74 to 76 per c. Hall sold for Colorado Steers, at $5; weight 1,000 lbs.; 19 Illinois Steers; 84 head, 80 @ 90 lbs., at $4 90; 50 head, 100 @ 110 lbs., at $5; with 20 on the herd; weights 74 to 76 per c. Open sold for Hall 32 Illinois Steers, 1,000 lbs., at $4 90 @ $5; weights 70 to 72 per c. Hall sold for Kahn & Co. 1 Bull, 1,610 lbs., at $4; 9 lbs. of Kentucky Steers; 80 head, 80 @ 90 lbs., at $4 50; 47 head, 100 @ 110 lbs., at $5; with 20 on the herd; weights 74 to 76 per c. Hall sold for Colorado Steers, at $5; weight 1,000 lbs.; 19 Illinois Steers; 84 head, 80 @ 90 lbs., at $4 90; 50 head, 100 @ 110 lbs., at $5; with 20 on the herd; weights 74 to 76 per c. Hall sold for Moyer & Hoffman 84 Illinois Steers, 1,040 @ 1,080 lbs., at $4 90 @ $5; weights 72 to 76

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line sail from pier (new) No. 45 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
BRITANNIC, Capt. Thompson.....Saturday, Oct. 2, 8 A. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 13, noon
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 20, 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Irving.....Saturday, Oct. 23, 11:30 A. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage apply to No. 9 Bowling Green. JULIUS CARR, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Circassia.....Oct. 2 | 2 P. M. | Ancyra.....Oct. 16 | 2 P. M.
Devonia.....Oct. 9 | 2 P. M. | Anchoria.....Oct. 23 | 2 P. M.
Cabin passage do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria.....Oct. 9 | A. M. | Victoria.....Oct. 16, 9 A. M.
Cabin, $80 and $90; intermediate cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Oct. 6, 9:30 A. M.
CANADA, Fraseur.....Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1:30 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Checks on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 30, 2 P. M.
STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thursday, Oct. 7, 9 A. M.
Rates: Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $20.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
TRIPSEE, Capt. Schultz.....Oct. 7
VANDALIA.....Oct. 2 | GELLERT.....Oct. 14
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, Paris and all points in Europe: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $28.
HERMANN C. H. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 2 | NECKAR.....Sat., Oct. 16
SPREE.....Sat., Oct. 9 | ODER.....Sat., Oct. 23
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. Through tickets to all points in the SOUTH of ENGLAND, $80.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.
AMSTERDAM.....Wednesday, Oct. 6
P. CALAND.....Wednesday, Oct. 13
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Oct. 20
1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $50; Steerage, $20.
H. CALAND, Agent, No. 2 Bowling Green.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 2. W. MORRIS,
77 S. Wm-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Oct. 30, noon.
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Thursday, Oct. 14, 3 P. M.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY, Saturday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M. or on arrival of Longon mails at San Francisco.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, AND CENTRAL AMERICA.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to company's office on the dock, foot of Canal-st., North River.
H. J. SULLIAT, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 45 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 2 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
GATE CITY, Capt. Keen.....Wednesday, Sept. 29
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Eggleston.....Saturday, Oct. 2
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Ocean Steamship Florida and Western Railroad.
H. YONGE, Jr., Agent, GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Union Office, Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S. F. & W. R. R.,
315 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Weekly from Pier 9 N. R., at 2 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Sailing at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA, JOHNSTON'S LINE.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Wed. & Mar.).....Thurs., Sept. 30
BRITISH EMPIRE (Sept. 25 and 1st of Each Month).....Oct. 7
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Wed. & Mar.).....Thurs. Oct. 14
These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in the staterooms, and the table is distinguished. All meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
S. S. City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Oct. 7 and 28 for Vera Cruz via Sisal, Yucatan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER No. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
A. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Sept. 30
A. S. NIAGARA.....Thursday, Oct. 7
A. S. NEWPORT (New).....Thursday, Oct. 14
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
A. S. CHARLESTON.....THURSDAY, Sept. 30
A. S. GEORGE W. CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 2
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. —, North River as follows:
EVANGELINA, Capt. Dodge, Wednesday, Sept. 29
(Accommodations unsurpassed.)
For freight and passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., 5 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing Sept. 19, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
9 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Pittsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal, with through drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M., Chicago Express; drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy; connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.
3:30 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
5 P. M., Express to Albany and Troy.
8 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, Sleeping Cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Montreal, exceptng Sunday night, via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Niagara Falls, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and for Clinton, via Utica, and Watertown via Rome, excepting Saturdays.
9 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Albany, with sleeping cars; connections to Geneva, Bloomington, and Montreal, via St. Albans.
11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 25, 202, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 Broadway, New-York, and 286 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. H. MESCHER,
J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. Gen. Passenger Agt.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
FOR N. Y.—Trains leave 493-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east at 5:40, 7:10, 9:10, 10:40 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 9:05, 10:10 P. M. Sundays, 3:30 A. M., 5:30, 9:10 P. M. For particulars and connections with other lines, see time-tables at depots and hotels.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
Leave Grand Central Depot via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; also, at 10 P. M. Sundays included, arriving in Newport at 4:30 and 7:35 P. M. and 9 A. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. and sleeping-cars on 10 P. M. trains.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.
Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York (daily (Sundays included) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn via Annex, at 5 P. M. Jersey City 5:20 P. M.

NEWPORT LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.
Steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., daily (except Sunday) at 6 P. M. First-class fare, TWO DOLLARS. Tickets limited, and good only on steamer on day of date, and connecting train, which leaves Newport the next morning at 5:30, arriving in Boston at 7:30. Through and state-rooms obtained ONLY at office on Pier No. 28 N. R., and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON,
VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 43 MILES OF RAIL.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY
The favorite palace steamers
MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD,
For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.
CAPT. PARKER.
LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 21st.....9:00 A. M. | Wed'sday, 22d.....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 23d.....7:00 A. M. | Thursday, 23d.....11:00 A. M.
Friday, 24th.....7:00 A. M. | Friday, 24th.....12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 25th.....12:00 M. | Monday, 27th.....10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th.....10:30 A. M. | Tuesday, 28th.....2:00 P. M.
Wed'sday, 29th.....11:00 A. M. | Wed'sday, 29th.....3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 30th.....12:00 M. | Thursday, 30th.....4:30 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Hudson and Delaware and Catskill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturday, when they leave Cornwall at 2:30 P. M., connecting with evening train for Summer resorts through the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

$4 TO SARATOGA AND RETURN; $8 TO
Glen Lake and return, good 30 days, from foot of TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 (new No. 41) North River, foot Leroy-st., connecting at TROY with morning trains for SARATOGA and all resorts north. State-rooms secured at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY DAY BOATS.—ALBANY AND CATSKILL—Daily, (Sundays excepted:) leave Vestry-st. Pier 8, 26 and 34th-st., at 9 A. M., (Brooklyn by Annex at 8 A. M.,) landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill, and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on the Hudson R. R. R. to or Newburg, returning same day. 75c.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND WHITE MOUNTAINS NOTTHERN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 35 N. R., foot of Fulton-st., (Annex,) at 8 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Newburg, Po'keepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens's, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Hyde Park, leaves from Vestry-st. at 3:10, 34th-st. at 3:30 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connection at Po'keepsie with evening train for R. R. R. R. for North and West. BAGGAGE BY EXPRESS received at Vestry-st. only.

FOR CATSKILL AND STUYVESANT.
The only direct route with palace steamers.
DAY LINE OF CATSKILL and ESCOP'S
landing at Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Springs, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, Smith's Dock, Germantown, and Athens. From foot of Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE. DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 N. R. FOOT OF CANAL-ST. every week-day, 6 P. M.; connecting at Albany with early morning express to Geneva, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, and the West and East.
Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $3.
W. V. EVERETT, President.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 20 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Pier No. 2 (Fulton Ferry) 2:45 P. M. 23d-st., East River, 3 P. M. FARE 25 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, WORCESTER, Portland, and the White Mountains, via New-London. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 35, East River, at 3:30 P. M.; foot 23d-st., East River, 3:40 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

TEACHERS.

A AMERICAN TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE, of a good family of this City, who has spent seven years in France, Germany, and Italy, and speaks French, German, and Italian, will take a lady pupil to finish her course in the European languages and literature, care in addition to class instruction at a first-class German school. Address TEACHER, No. 19 West 16th-st., New-York, or call from 12 to 3.

A ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO FORM A class of English, Mathematics, French, German, Music, and Singing. Address SYSTEM, Miss Eggert's Music store, No. 253 5th-av.

A FRENCH LADY SUPERIOR, GRADUATE and well experienced, in teaching French, Italian, and German would like to give lessons to three families of good references. Apply at 158 West 45th-st.

A LADY, EDUCATED IN BOSTON, WISHES more engagements as visiting teacher of music, English, and French; best references. Address L. A., No. 69 West 136d-st. City.

WANTED.—ALL DESIRING SITUATIONS AS teachers to call at TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE, or address SOUTHERN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Box No. 2027 Charlotte, N. C.

FROEBEL'S KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM exempt; pupils prepared to positions; terms reasonable. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 208 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,236 Broadway.

A VISITING GOVERNESS DESIRES TO give satisfactory references. Address M. D., No. 22 East 14th-st., advertisement office.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

BY ADDRESSING GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Park Row, New-York, they can contract for any newspaper or list in the country. 100-page pamphlet, 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
School of Political Science.
This School will be opened on Monday, Oct. 4. Its prime aim is the development of all the branches of the political sciences. Qualification for admission: satisfactory completion of undergraduate course in this college, or in one maintaining equivalent curriculum, to close of Junior year. Annual fee, $150; one-half to be paid at matriculation, and one-half in February.
MATRICULATION, FRIDAY, OCT. 1.

INSTRUCTION FOR GRADUATES.
A graded course of instruction, in a large variety of subjects, for graduates of this and other colleges, will be given, beginning Monday, Oct. 4. Fee: For a single course of one hour per week throughout the year, $40; and $20 additional for each additional hour per week up to six, beyond which limit no further charge. Fee for a course of $100 or more to be paid on matriculation; and one-half in February. Fee of less amount to be paid in full at matriculation.
MATRICULATION, FRIDAY, OCT. 1.
At which time diplomas must be exhibited to the President.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.
Madison-av. and 49th-st., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
SCHOOL OF ARTS.
The examination of candidates for admission will begin on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M.
Candidates conditioned in June, and students found deficient at previous examinations, will present themselves at the same time.
The first session will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 4, at 9:30 A. M.

SCHOOL OF MINES.
Candidates for admission to any one of the five courses, viz.: Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, and Paleontology, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, will be examined on
FRIDAY, OCT. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
Candidates conditioned in June will be examined at the same time. The first session will begin on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, at 9:30 A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.
49th-st., Madison and 4th Avs., New-York, Sept. 1, 1880.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 8 EAST 39D-ST., corner BROADWAY.
Opens Sept. 29; twenty-fifth year; receives all ages, and prepares for college or business.
The gentlemen whose names follow have had one or more sons fitted for college:
HENRY E. ALEXANDER, | ELIAS B. HIGGINS,
FRANCIS N. BANGS, | CALVIN A. KNOX,
HENRY E. BEERS, | THOS. LEBOUTILLIER,
JOHN C. BENJAMIN, | HENRY MARSHALL,
Rev. D. R. COE, D. D., | ORSON D. MUNN,
BENJAMIN CURTIS, | WM. H. OSBORN,
HENRY DAY, | JUDAH P. SPENCER,
Rev. A. GILLIES, | RALPH N. WELLS,
PARKER HANDY, | CHARLES E. WARD.
Rates moderate; no extras for class tuition. Circulars at Brunard's and Appleton's bookstores, and the Principal's residence, No. 63 Lexington-av.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
STUDIO—ENGLISH AND GERMAN KINDERGARTEN
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 32D-ST.
between Broadway and 5th-av., New-York.
Autumn term opens Thursday, Sept. 30, 1880.
The Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.

MISS DU VERNET'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Nos. 100 and 102 East 30th-st.,
Reopens September 29. Rev. Dr. BEAUCHAMP TEMPLE, of Eton and Oxford. Primary, Junior, and Collegiate Departments. One hour's recess for dinner, at home or on the premises. Boarding in Park or vicinity of interest under care of Head master. Daily drill. Accommodation for a few boarders. Head master's family will receive boys. Collegiate Department to No. 100. Apply at No. 102.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL of No. 210 West 43d-st., (removes Oct. 15 to No. 541 Madison-av., corner of 55th-st.,) fits for the school of Mines, Stevens Institute, Sheffield, and technical professions. Reopens Sept. 22. A. COLIN, late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Professor Naval Academy.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Sept. 22, at No. 210 West 43d-st.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 38th-st., a Preparatory School for college or for business, (with Primary Department,) opens its seventeenth year Sept. 20. References, the President and Senior Professors of Yale College and many of our best-known citizens. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 606 5TH-AV.
Boarding and day school for young ladies and children.
Twenty-third year begins Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.
Stage sent for pupils at a distance.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, (SUCCESSORS to Mrs. Hoyt Green,) No. 7 East 16th-st., will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies on TUESDAY, SEPT. 28. Mrs. D. GRAHAM, Miss E. GRAHAM. This school, established in 1816—continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—J. C. HOWARD, Principal, removes to 112 East 59th-st., opens Sept. 22; only 30 pupils taken; 8 places now vacant; warm lunches, light gymnastics, thorough teaching; references: President Hon. Hamilton Fish; (ex-Governor Seymour; President Hon. Theodore Dwight, (ex-Chancellor Howard Crosby, New-York University. For circulars address until Sept. 10, Cotuit, Mass.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK CITY.
Boarding and Day School for boys and young men of 7 to 20. Twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 20, 1880. For prospectus address Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
No. 22 West 40th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 27. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Thorough teaching; daily lectures; languages spoken within six months; and musical advantages unsurpassed. Public examination for graduates.

MME. DA SILVA & MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 128 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 2 EAST 59th-st., Central Park, New-York. Rev. D. S. SLAFF, PRINCIPAL. Boys carefully fitted for college or business; primary department; rooms attractive and convenient; rates of tuition moderate; the 31st school year begins Sept. 20. Circulars sent on application.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 West 30th-st., reopens Sept. 23. (Twenty-third year.)

MRS. ROEBBELEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 58 East 41st-st., will reopen Sept. 27. Primary Department for boys. Miss A. W. PARLESS will assist Mrs. ROEBBELEN, and would be pleased to receive the children of former pupils at the school.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 49 West 23d-st., (formerly 48,) will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 30. Apply by letter until Sept. 15, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be in New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK, 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST., FACING RESERVOIR PARK,
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN Boarding and Day School; GERMAN and ENGLISH KINDERGARTEN. Gymnastics; Studio. Private class for young boys. Classical Department, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

MODEL KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY School for Boys and Girls, and Seminary for Kindergarten Teachers will reopen Oct. 1, No. 7 East 42d-st.
Prof. JOHN KRAUS,
Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, (Principals. Authors of the Kindergarten Guide.)

MR. ABBOT'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL FITS boys for the best colleges; terms, $200 a year; only 12 pupils taken; highest references given. Apply to FRANCIS E. ABBOT, No. 64 Madison-av., (Mott Memorial.)

CARLISLE INSTITUTE, 573 MADISON-AV., Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; French, German, Spanish, and Latin practically taught. Collegiate course, eighth year. Sept. 27; Kindergarten, Oct. 4.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
No. 21 West 23d-st.,
Will reopen on SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies and Children
OCT. 4, AT NO. 47 EAST 21ST-ST.

MISS WARREN, NO. 19 WEST 45TH-ST., Young ladies thoroughly taught; delightful home school for little girls; boys fitted for college. Primary Department reopens Sept. 27.

MRS. NEWELL'S CLASS, NO. 115 EAST 86TH-ST.—Few pupils, particular attention; refers to parents, Hon. G. A. Sapallo, &c.; terms, $300 per annum.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French school for young ladies and little girls reopens MONDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 145 Madison-av.

MISS ARCHARD'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
Offers unusual advantages for young ladies and children. Studies resumed Sept. 30. No. 40 East 30th-st.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 260 West 86th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13; instruction thorough and studies reasonable.

THE MISSES ROGERS'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German School for young ladies and children, at No. 216 West 38th-st., formerly No. 359 West 30th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE SCHOOL,
NO. 3/9 9TH-AV.,
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 29, 1880.
E. A. GIBBENS and D. MAJOR, Principals.

BEST PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS and girls under 12. Mrs. R. P. WALTON, No. 62 East 52d-st. Kindergarten and Primary School reopens Sept. 28. Kindergarten Training Class Nov. 8.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 19 Clinton-pl., near 8th-st., reopens Sept. 15; primary, commercial, and classical departments. H. M. BOBBY and W. L. ARIN, Principals.

MRS. GRIFFITH'S WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN Day School for young ladies and children on MONDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 9 West 45th-st.

MRS. F. A. WALKER, A GRADUATE OF Mrs. Kraus's training class, intends to reopen her kindergarten at No. 156 West 45th-st. on Thursday, Sept. 30.

MISS GRINNELL'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German School for girls, will reopen Sept. 30.

MRS. J. W. GREEN'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, No. 21 Park-av.,
Will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 28.

MRS. J. CHAPMAN'S (FORMERLY MRS. J. Meredith's) English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 7 East 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 30.

JOHN MACMULLEN AND WALLACE HOLLAY'S school reopens Sept. 15; 1,200 B'way, cor. 32d-st.; elevator in 32d-st.; circulars, Putnam's, 124 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Nos. 39 and 336 4TH-AV., between 34th and 35th sts.
117TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 20.
Principals { Dr. S. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ S. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

MADAME C. MEARS'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies, (founded 1846,) No. 826 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 29. English, French is the language of the family and school. Lessons in English, French, and German by eminent Professors; especial attention paid to English and French Primary Department. Miss A. C. MEARS, Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRANCO-AMERICAN Select College for boys and young gentlemen; twenty-seventh year now open; full classical and commercial courses; daily gymnastical and military drills; French or German will be spoken at the end of first year. For Boarding Circulars, write for circulars to Dr. ALFRED E. POTTE (from Paris,) President, or call at the beautiful college grounds, 171st-st., West end of King's Bridge Road, on the Hudson.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 29. Thorough instruction; languages especially taught. Thorough training in Primary and Secondary Departments. The course of study in the Collegiate Department is suitable for candidates for the higher education of women. Each pupil receives the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park
SHORT LESSONS THOROUGHLY MASTERED.
Refers to the following patrons: Prof. Charles Short, the Rev. Howard Crosby, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Charles F. Deems, the Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, the Rev. E. E. White, the Rev. Prof. G. L. Prentiss.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL,
NOS. 539-545 8TH-AV., (45TH-ST.)
An ungraded, practical school, with the curriculum of studies including the most advanced, and also elementary, courses. Principals, Head Masters during 19 years of
ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

ARNOLD SCHOOL,
NO. 9 EAST 45TH-ST., corner Madison-av. C. A. ARNOLD, Principal. Reopens Sept. 29. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college, scientific schools, and business pursuits. Special attention to primary form. Spacious gymnasium; hot lunch, if desired. For further information apply to Principal, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MISS M. A. CLARK,
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 107 East 38th-st., reopens Sept. 30. Latin, drawing, and calisthenics included. Pupils prepared for college.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 11 East 45th-st.,
Reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1880.

THE MISSES PERINE,
NO. 88 EAST 74TH-ST.,
Will reopen their English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 30. The number of resident pupils limited.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 450 Madison-av., corner of 50th-st.; term commences Sept. 20; study hour (optional) at 8:30 A. M.; pupils called for. Circulars sent on application.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, 248 Madison-av., near 44th-st., reopens Sept. 20. Languages taught by Natural Method.

MISS REYNOLDS (EIGHT YEARS A teacher in Miss Haines's school) reopens, No. 60 West 45th-st., Sept. 29.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, GILSEY Rooms, No. 1,123 Broadway, Room No. 30; residence No. 54 East 81st-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and little girls, No. 24 East 22d-st., will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 29.

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN.—MISSES Sand young boys, No. 312 Park-av., near 84th-st.
ANNA C. LAMB.

THE MISSES MASON REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies and Children Oct. 1, No. 359 Lexington-av.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction.
PROF. R. ASH, No. 145 West 45th-st.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, No. 154 West 44th-st., reopens Sept. 28.

MISS EDWARDS'S SCHOOL, NO. 58 WEST 56th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

THE MISSES HUSBAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 27.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

PROF. DAVID CHERBULIEZ REOPENS HIS School for Boys, No. 139 West 42d-st., on Sept. 27.

MRS. AND MISS STEER'S SCHOOLS, NO. 13 East 47th-st. and No. 24 West 14th-st., Sept. 30.

MISS M. BRUYN WILL REOPEN HER School Sept. 28. No. 111 West 31st-st.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,
River-st., between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
OPENS SEPTEMBER 15.
COURSES OF LECTURES ON NATURAL HISTORY, PHYSIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, AND PHYSICS.
A GYMNASIUM ATTACHED. A SCHOLARSHIP IN THE STEVENS INSTITUTE GIVEN AS A PRIZE ANNUALLY.
JUNIOR DEPARTMENT, $60 PER ANNUM.
SENIOR DEPARTMENT, $150 PER ANNUM.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues, apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORTH BRANCH, N. J.
(40 miles via Central New-Jersey Railroad.)
Dr. Williamson will reopen his class Sept. 1. In order that each boy may have home comforts and care, together with thorough individual instruction, the number will be limited to TEN selected boys; location in every respect desirable. Reference to old patrons—P. S. Hon. Peter Cooper, Rev. James Miller, (late Aitken & Miller) Rowland Pell, No. 27 Wall-st.; E. S. Hays, of Closson & Hays, George P. Quackenbos, LL. D., &c., &c. Send for circular.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Aurora, Cayuga Lake, N. Y.
FULL COLLEGIATE, ACADEMIC, AND SPECIAL COURSES. Superior facilities for MUSIC, instrumental and vocal. Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; buildings elegant; combines extended and thorough instruction with the essentials of a refined English home. Terms moderate. Session begins Sept. 8, 1880. Send for catalogue.
E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, Morristown, N. J., reopens Sept. 15. Enlarged school-rooms and gymnasium. Large and attractive grounds. Superior advantages in every department. Board and tuition in English and Latin, $400 per annum. For circulars address the Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHES

CHURCH POLITY DISCUSSED

THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION UPON ARMINIANISM TO THE ALLIANCE — RESOLUTIONS CHURCH THEOLOGY — A COMMITTEE TO REPORT UPON REVISION OF THE CONFESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 29.—This morning's session of the Council of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance was held in Horticultural Hall, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Main, of the Free Church of Scotland, presiding. An invitation to visit Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., was received and accepted. An extended and spirited discussion was elicited by the presentation of the report of the Committee on Credentials relative to the applications for admission to membership in the Alliance of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the United Presbytery of Philadelphia. The committee recommended the adoption of a minute setting forth that the adoption of the constitution of the Alliance should precede applications for membership, and as there was no evidence that the two churches referred to had accepted that constitution, their applications for admission be not granted.

In less than five minutes there were as many motions, amendments and substitutes offered in connection with the creation, and the debate embraced points of American parliamentary law and usage, to determine which of the various motions on the question, which they had greatly complicated, should take precedence. Prof. Bruce, of Glasgow, thought that the application of the principle laid down in the minute reported by the committee would deprive of their membership many churches now belonging to the Alliance, as there was no documentary evidence to show that they had adopted the constitution. He thought the sending of delegates was sufficient evidence of a willingness to accept the constitution. Dr. Breed, of Philadelphia, said this motion reminded him of a Baptist clergyman who used to boast that "he'd baptize anything that would hold still long enough." Prof. Bruce proposed to admit anything that would come along to membership in the Alliance. Dr. Dickey, of Philadelphia, also opposed hasty or ill-considered action in the admission of members to the Alliance. Prof. Watt, of Belfast, urged that, while the constitution required that churches to be eligible for admission should have adopted it in accordance with the consensus of the reformed confessions, one of the applying churches, it was well known, had a creed that did not so conform. The allusion to the Cumberland Church evoked cries of No, No, from various parts of the hall. Finally Principal Rainey moved to amend the report of the committee so as to make the minute present "that the Council is unable, as to state, to admit as members representatives of churches whose relation to our constitution has not been explained to the Council and cannot be so considered." The amendment was accepted by the committee through its Chairman, and, with the report, was adopted by the Council.

Papers were read on "The Theology of the Reformed Church," by Dr. Prof. J. Vos, of Princeton; "Church Polity, dealing with the subject in its application to the conflict between faith and rationalism in Holland, was epitomized by one of the Secretaries, Dr. Van Posterzer being detained at home. The Reformed Church theology was discussed by Prof. Roberts, of Lancaster Seminary, and by the Rev. Thomas G. Apple, of Lancaster, Penn., with reference to the influence that had been exercised upon it by Zwingli, Melanchthon and Calvin, the three by whom it was principally established and was intended for all humanity.

The Council adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Creeds and Confessions for the appointment of a committee to consider and report upon the advisability of defining the consensus of the reformed confessions, and also to amend the constitution of the Alliance. The following delegates were constituted the committee: Dr. Cairns, Prof. Flint, Prof. Bleffis, and Prof. Calderwood, of Edinburgh; Prof. Graham, of London; Prof. Watts, of Belfast; Prof. A. A. Hodge, of Princeton; Prof. Swing, of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of North Carolina; Prof. Morris, of Cincinnati; the Rev. Dr. Chambers, of New-York; the Rev. Dr. Bomberger, of College Hill, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. Dale, of Birmingham; Prof. Brown, of Toronto, Canada; Prof. Apple, of Lancaster, Penn.; Prof. Jean Monod, of Montauban, France; Prof. Van Oosterzee, of Holland; Prof. Yodet, of Switzerland, and the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, of New-York.

The subject of Bible revision was taken up for general discussion. Dr. Schaff, of New-York, stated that the New Testament portion of the revised version would be completed by next February, and he would like to see the Presbyterian Church take this question into consideration. The late Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Business Committee:

Resolved, That this Council, having had its attention called to the revision of the English Scriptures now in progress, has leave to recommend this work, when finished, to the careful and candid consideration of the various churches represented in this body.

The session closed with a spirited discussion on the question of secular education. Dr. Hodge, son of Paley, expressed his preference for a divorce of religion and the secular institution, which Dr. Dodge, of Glasgow, insisted upon being united. Dr. Milligan, of Chicago, thought the objections to the introduction of religious instruction in our public schools was a part of the general infidel and communistic plan to sweep every Christian principle from the country. Dr. Prime, of New-York, while sympathizing with the sentiments of Dr. Milligan, did not desire to let the foreign delegates get the impression that in any State of this Union any laws exclude religious instruction in the sense in which Dr. Milligan had expressed it. He had himself delivered in public schools in New-York City, where half the population is composed of Roman Catholics, and where there are more Irish than in Dublin, such an address as he would deliver in a Sunday-school, and had sung with Roman Catholic teachers and pupils the sweetest of Moody and Sankey's hymns.

The afternoon session, held in the Academy of Music, the Rev. Dr. James M. Rogers, of Derry, Ireland, Chairman, was mainly devoted to the reading of papers on Church doctrine and government. Prof. Mecarthy, of Dublin, and Prof. A. A. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, discussed the grounds and *methods of admission to sealing ordinances*, and Prof. Jonathan Gregg, of Toronto, and Prof. Leroy J. Halsey, of Chicago, furnished papers on the use of Church discipline. The session closed with the reading of a paper on "Regeneration," by the Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, of Ursinus College, Penn.

The evening session was popularly considered the most interesting yet held by the Council. After the usual preliminary exercises, a paper on Sabbath observance was read by the Rev. Dr. Gregg, of Toronto, who considered the Sabbath in its spiritual relations. The substance of this paper, which started with the assumption that the Sabbath is of divine institution, and that the first, not the seventh, day is to be regarded as the day of rest, was that it has inestimable value (1) as a standing evidence of Christianity, especially of the resurrection; and (2) as a means of sustaining and developing Christian life. He argued that this proposition as the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath is observed, will be the exercise of the other graces and virtues. He thought that, as the time of the children in the public schools is so exclusively devoted to worldly knowledge, the present is a time that especially calls for their instruction in Sabbath-schools. He stated that there are now about one and a quarter million Sunday-school teachers engaged in instructing not less than twelve million scholars on every Sabbath.

The Rev. Hervey D. Gause, of St. Louis, followed, with a paper on the same subject. He gave special consideration to three points: First, the existence of the Sabbath, or the first day of the week, as a weekly rest-day for mankind. Second, allowing the great body of people an opportunity to refrain from any sort of toil on that day; second, its ranges have in them valuable adaptations, fostering human sympathies and sense of brotherhood; third, the sanctity thereof, as centering in the command of his race the decalogue that is just the world-accepted code of axiomatic law, he enjoined therein the observance of a weekly day of rest. The speaker dwelt at length on the third point, and argued that the Sabbath then enjoined was divinely established and was intended for all humanity.

The Hon. William E. Dodge, of New-York, read a paper on temperance, which was an earnest argument in favor of prohibition. He said that there are in New-York City 10,000 places for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and seven-eighths of these places are kept by foreigners. Interior Department returns, he asserted, show that there are in the United States 8,687 distilleries, 1,200 breweries, and 375,000 places for the intoxicating drinks are sold, involving annually a direct outlay and waste of not less than $700,000,000, and an indirect loss in the cost of crime and pauperism of $700,000,000 more, while to the financial loss must be added the destruction of life, which, he said, numbered 300,000. Christian Church, he said, had the remedy in its hands.

The closing paper was by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of New-York, on the subject of popular amusements that are necessary to bodily and mental health, and while the minister who deprives himself of them may be guilty of a harmless folly, the minister who deprives the people of them infringes Christian liberty. The important question was, what is and what is not harmless and innocent in amusements. The speaker noticed a growing tendency on the part of Christian people to patronize theatres in response to bids on the part of the theatres for their patronage. He quoted a well-known actress and woman from its stage and immoral words and ideas from its precincts. It would be entitled to support for the effort, but the speaker felt quite sure that the average Christian was no more likely to go to the stage than the Pope had been the St. Peter, or the average politician like Abraham Lincoln; and he felt quite sure that an ideal Puritan theatre would go into bankruptcy as quickly as would a tavern that would keep nothing stronger than lemonade and hot coffee. He denounced the average theatre as a gilded nastiness, and was not less severe on promiscuous dancing, giving in conclusion the rule: "Whatever ye do, do all for the glory of God" as one that would, if followed, be a safeguard, affording the conscientious Christian liberty, and prohibiting license.

The attendance in the Academy of Music was so great at this session, that it gave rise to an overflow meeting in the Horticultural Hall adjoining, where the audience was addressed by the same speakers that appeared in the Academy, and by the Rev. Messrs. Watt, Simpson, and Jenkins.

COLORED TROOPS ON PARADE.

The Fifth Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, a colored organization, reached this City yesterday morning on a visit to the Brooklyn Brand, the great colonel military organization of this City. They were met by the latter organization on the arrival of the New-Haven boat, and escorted to the Skidmore Guard armory, in West Twenty-fourth-street, which was made the head-quarters of the visitors. In the afternoon the "bride" and the guests marched down town, and were reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Cooper and Alderman Norris, the former representing the executive branch and the latter the legislative branch of the City Government. Last evening the visitors were given a reception at Wandell's Assembly Rooms in West Forty-seventh-street. They expect to return home this afternoon.

CAUSES OF THE TUNNEL DISASTER.

POINTS BROUGHT OUT BY THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Corner Wiggins, in the First District Police Court room, Jersey City, began his inquest yesterday afternoon over the remains of Peter Woodland or Woodlawn, whose body was taken from the fallen Hudson River tunnel on Thursday night last. The accident which had caused his death occurred on the morning of Wednesday, July 21, and the Coroner's inquiry was as to the causes of the disaster. Superintendent John F. Anderson was the first witness sworn. He testified that he had known Woodlawn for nine years. Woodlawn was employed at the entrance of the tunnel, and met his death there July 21. Witness first discovered the body two days before he took it out. The eight men whose bodies have since been recovered lay at his feet. The position in which he was found agreed with the statements of the escaped men that he had stood by the air-lock door, waiting for the men to get out. All the operations in the temporary entrance were being conducted by Mr. Woodlawn under his supervision and control. Mr. Anderson explained the diagrams showing the shaft on the west, the solid masonry of the tunnel to the extreme east, and between them the temporary entrance, 30 feet long, which had been left uncompleted, and the walls of which the men were putting up at the time. "Why," asked the Coroner, "did you leave this temporary entrance uncompleted to work on the tunnel beyond?" Mr. Anderson hesitated, and then said: "We had gone as far out as we could in the construction of the tunnel with the pressure of 21 pounds to the square inch. Then I thought it would be best to go back and build the temporary entrance, so that it was in a position to withstand the pressure." "Why would need to run the tunnel further out," Coroner Wiggins called his attention to the air-lock. Mr. Andersen described the air-lock leading from the temporary entrance into the shaft as being horizontal and beneath the water line. He said, under the Coroner's lead, that a perpendicular air-lock over the top of the tunnel would have been safer but less convenient. He thought, too, that on going out one of the frightened men had pulled the air-lock door shut behind him, and that if the door had been opened wide the men in the air-lock might not have been drowned. He thought that the roof of the temporary entrance did not fall with a sudden crash, and that but for the closing of the door all the men would probably have had time to go safely through it. They noticed what happened at a change of tide. The drowned shift were to go off to breakfast, and the presumption was that the men had left their places of duty and grouped around the air-lock door, awaiting the signal to go out. "How often," asked one of the jurors, "did Col Hastings go down into the tunnel?" "He went down once with me. He may have gone down other times, but that is the only time I ever saw him there. We could see him sometimes looking at us from the air-lock through the dead-eye in the door."

Thomas S. Van Outersieje, one of the eight men who escaped from the shaft, testified that he was still employed by the tunnel company, and was engaged on the day of the accident on the midnight shift. He and others were walking to the foreman of one of the gangs, Thomas Burns. While they waited the leak started. The hole began to snap and the timbers to crash. Foreman Woodland told them to go for the lock. As they were going into the lock the piates fell against the door and pinned it shut. As he escaped there was in perfect darkness. Mr. Woodland asked if they could get the door open. They could not budge it. Then Woodland or Woodlawn said if we got out to do what we could for them. Then there was a crash 10 or 15 minutes later. "What do you think," asked the Coroner, "if the two rings of plates near the air-lock had been removed?" "Well," the witness responded, "I think the lives of the men would have been saved." It was about 10 minutes between the time when Woodland gave his first alarm and that at which the witness heard the final crash of the falling tunnel. Woodland had been in the tunnel only four or five minutes when he discovered the leak and ordered the men to plaster it up. The sixteen men who were drowned. To-day several of the jurors will go into the caisson and survey the ground from which the bodies are being taken.

Two more bodies were partially uncovered yesterday, but they are covered by plates, which will be discovered before they can be taken out. At 5 o'clock last evening Mr. Andersen had not removed them. The last of the seven bodies taken out Monday night was yesterday identified by Mrs. McCarthy, of Scranton, as that of her son, and was taken to Pennsylvania for interment. The bodies of Thomas Burns and of Michael Broderick were yesterday buried from St. Michael's Church, Jersey City.

PARISIAN DRESSES AND CLOAKS.

AN INTERESTED THRONG OF LADIES AT ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO'S.

Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co. exhibited their newly imported Paris cloaks and costumes yesterday. The establishment at Broadway and Nineteenth-street was thronged with visitors throughout the entire day, and the display was one of the finest ever made by the firm. The great beauty and elegance of the designs called out enthusiastic praise from those who came to see them, the centre of attraction being in the "suit" department, where the latest productions of the noted artistic dress-makers of Paris were displayed. *The costumes presented a dazzling combination of* brilliant colors and rich materials, and comprised day and evening, reception and dinner dresses. A very handsome reception toilet was of pale blue brocaded satin, with a square train, trimmed with rich lace. The front was draped and trimmed with heavy fringe, and the waist was of corsage design, with low neck and cost sleeves. Another elegant reception robe was of two shades of salmon-colored brocaded satin, festooned with roses, and the corsage waist caught with flowers at the back. A superb robe consisted of white satin and brocaded velvet, the combination being so arranged as to produce the richest effects. The corsage waist was of velvet and beads, and the front was trimmed with rich bugle beading. The train, which was long, was also of beaded velvet and satin. This was one of the handsomest garments of the whole series. A beautiful dinner toilet was also exhibited. It was made of velvet brocade and satin. The front was of plaited satin and the train was square.

Some very artistic designs were seen in the cloak department, three of them being particularly admired. One was salmon-colored, with large sleeves, and trimmed with feather and passementerie and fringe to match, and another of satin and plush, shirred down the back. The entire garment was edged with old lace to match the plush, and trimmed with passementerie. A third design was a wrap of black and gray plush, with square sleeves, and trimmed with heavy fringe, passementerie, and beads. The designs of walking carriage and day reception dresses were varied and handsome, in addition to the cloaks and costumes there were also exhibited a fine collection of ladies' and children's furs and real camels' hair shawls and scarfs.

THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION OPENED.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention met in St. John's Chapel, Varick-street, yesterday forenoon at 10 o'clock. Bishop Potter presided. There were present some 200 clergy and laity, representative of the 100 parishes of the Diocese of New-York. Among the distinguished laymen were the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Stephen P. Nash, Charles Tracey, Prof. Drisler, of Columbia College; Erastus Brooks, Samuel B. Ruggles, and others. Morning prayer was said by the Rev. William H. Mills, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, assisted by the Rev. John G. Rossenranz, of Port Chester, and the Rev. Hasiett McKim, of New-Windsor. The Rev. William White Montgomery, of Mamaroneck, said the Litany. The late communion service was performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by Bishop Kip, of California; Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, Ill., and others. The sermon was by the Rev. James and Haughton, of John's Church, Yonkers, who took for his subject the Incarnation. The musical programme was rendered under the direction of the organist of the chapel. Its excellence was greatly enhanced by the singing of the Benedictus in the communion service by the Rev. W. H. Cook. After lunch the convention was organized. The Bishop occupied the Chair, and the Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, the venerable and accomplished Secretary, was re-elected without opposition. Edward F. DeLancey was chosen Treasurer. Committees were appointed on the Incorporation and Admission of Churches, the Diocesan Fund, the Treasurer's Report, the General Theological Seminary, and Church Two new churches—The Church of the Beloved Disciple, Eighty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue, and Grace Church, City Island—were admitted to membership, after which the convention adjourned to to-day.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BOOK-KEEPER.

William J. Comley, aged 40 years, of No. 1,465 Broadway, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with embezzling money from the firm of R. Robinson & Co., of No. 45 Murray-street, who employed him as book-keeper. John Robinson appeared as complainant, and testified that by incorrectly footing up the totals of the receipts of business on various days, the accused had made them appear lower than they were, and had appropriated the difference to his own use. The system of false accounting, it was charged, had been continued for several months, during which between $600 and $1,000 had been embezzled. A charge of embezzlement on Aug. 11 was preferred against Comley, and he was committed to await the production of evidence to substantiate embezzlements on other dates.

THE FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES OVER THE BODY OF GEN. TORBERT.

THE SERVICES IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY—THE GATHERING AT TRINITY CHAPEL—SERVICES HELD IN PHILADELPHIA.

The first of the three separate religious services over the body of the late Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, who was drowned after the wreck of the Vera Cruz, was held in this City yesterday. The remains arrived from Jacksonville on the steamer Western Texas at an early hour in the morning, and were met at the dock, foot of Maiden-lane, by J. F. Swords, United States Consul at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, accompanied by a sub-committee of the Committee of Arrangements, and a platoon of Police from the steam-boat squad. The coffin and its contents were so heavy that it required a dozen sailors to handle them. The evergreen wreaths and other tributes from the young ladies of Jacksonville were removed, and orders given to have the coffin opened so as to identify the remains. On getting through the pine shell a case of zinc was disclosed, which on being opened discovered a layer of charcoal, in which the coffin was so deeply imbedded that it was deemed inadvisable to remove it. The charcoal, zinc, and wood were thereupon replaced, and the whole was taken to the Governor's Room in the City Hall, where preparations had been made for the lying in state. The flags on the City Hall were at half-mast, and the entrance to the Governor's Room was draped in mourning. A guard of honor from the Old Guard, consisting of Sergt. E. V. Smith and E. B. St. John Henriques, and Privates Joseph W. Torrey, Charles H. Whitefield, Walter Scott, Joseph H. Horner, Dyer Brainerd, and John E. Bagley, kept watch over the casket. They were assisted by a detachment from the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, under ex-Sergt. J. R. Wilkins.

At 10:30 the procession left the City Hall, the eight pall-bearers, Gens. Daniel E. Sickles, George B. McClellan, A. S. Webb, J. B. Molintosh, John E. Cowe, Chauncey McKeever, and William F. Smith, and Admiral Wyman, riding ahead of the hearse in carriages. They were followed by a platoon of police, Lieut. Mahoney, Deputy Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, but so far he has kept out of the way. Another effort has been made to secure his attendance to-day. Alderman Sauer and Haughton have also been summoned to appear on their return from Saratoga.

IRVING HALL AND THE MAYORALTY

A BOOK UPON WHICH IT IS BELIEVED THE PEACE AND HARMONY PARTY WILL SPLIT.

The Irving Hall Conference Committee of Twenty-four is to meet this afternoon in Irving Hall to consider the proposition made by ex-Alderman Henry D. Purroy, of the Tammany Hall Conference Committee, at the meeting of both committees last week. About two weeks ago, when the Irving Hall statesmen felt that they might with safety crow over Tammany Hall, ex-Senator Hugh H. Moore, at the suggestion of other "leaders" of Irving Hall, offered a resolution in the conference committee of that organization that they should demand, without fear or favor, first, last, and all the time, the right to name the Democratic union candidate for the Mayoralty. Since that time Mr. Kelly has gained in strength day by day, and last Saturday was so strong that he forced the Irving Hall statesmen to defer action upon County nominations until after the State Convention. At the same time he directed Purroy to insist that ex-Senator Moore's resolution concerning Irving Hall's right to name the Democratic union candidate for Mayor should be rescinded. Mr. Purroy was pleased to do his master's bidding. He made the demand and staggered the Irving Hall committee. They asked for time to consider the matter, and fixed to-day to settle the matter. Chief Kelly has arrived from Saratoga with many scalps, and will not hesitate to make further and immediate demands upon Democrats outside of Tammany Hall. To-morrow is the time agreed upon for the joint conference of the two Committees of Twenty-four, and it remains to be seen whether Mr. Kelly will not insist upon his right to name the Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty. Upon this rock, it is believed by many who are not identified with either Mr. Kelly or the Irving Hall statesmen, the peace and harmony party will split.

BASE-BALL ON THE POLO GROUNDS.

The polo grounds of this City were open to the public yesterday for the first time as a base-ball arena. Between 2,000 and 3,000 people were there—by far the largest assemblage that has gathered on a ball field in this vicinity in three years. The game was between the Metropolitan nine of this City, and the Nationals, of Washington. On account of being called before it had proceeded as far as the seventh inning, the score was necessarily taken back to the end of the sixth, at which time the record 6 to 5 in favor of the Metropolitan nine. Annexed is a summary of the score as far as the game went:

METROPOLITAN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NATIONAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Brady, 2d b	1	1	4	0	0	McClellan, s. s.	0	0	2	1	0
Mack, c	1	1	6	1	0	Hall, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Farrell, 3d b	0	0	0	2	0	Mowrey, 3d b	0	1	1	3	1
Walker, 1st b	0	0	8	0	1	Derby, r. f.	1	1	2	0	1
Nelson, s. s.	3	3	1	3	0	Powell, 1st b	1	2	9	0	1
Hall, l. f.	1	2	0	0	0	Snyder, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Beasley, c.	0	0	4	1	0	Lynch, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Kennedy, l. f.	1	2	0	0	0	Baker, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Daily, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Smalley, 3d b.	0	0	2	2	0
Total	8	5	17	8	1	Total	3	4	18	8	2

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Metropolitan	1	1	0	0	3	3
National	0	0	0	0	0	3

Base earned—Metropolitan, 1; National, 0. First base by errors—Metropolitan, 5; National, 1. Left on bases—Metropolitan, 5; National, 3. Three-base hits—Kennedy and Brady. Each for the Metropolitan. Total base hits—Metropolitan, 9; National, 4. Bases on called balls—Baker, of the National, 1. Struck out—Metropolitan, 1; National, 3. Duration of game—One hour and a half. Umpire—Mr. Mills.

This afternoon the same nines will play again on the same grounds. Game will be called at 3:15 P. M. promptly.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 29.—Worcesters, 5; Providences, 4.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—Clevelands, 8; Cincinnatis, 2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Buffalos, 19; Chicagos, 10. Only seven innings were played.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Bostons, 6; Troys, 5.

MORE BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Sub-Treasurer Hillhouse received proposals yesterday to sell to the Government for the sinking fund bonds aggregating $6,569,650. Subsequently Secretary Sherman accepted $2,500,000 as follows:

Mutual Life Insurance Company—$264,550 6s of 1881 at 104.30.

First National Bank—$267,950 6s of 1881 at 104.60.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.—$50,000 6s of 1881 at 104.58; $25,000 5s of 1881 at 103.56; $25,000 5s of 1881 at 103.61.

W. H. E. Wagner—$19,000 6s of 1881 at 103.68.

L. Von Hoffman & Co.—$14,500 6s of 1881 at 104.50; $8,500 6s of 1881 at 104.60.

Edwards, Pierrepont & Co.—$110,000 6s of 1881 at 104.55; $2,000 6s of 1880 at 102.49.

Drexel, Morgan & Co.—$171,900 6s of 1881 at 104.47; $42,300 6s of 1881 at 103.55.

Speyer & Co.—$50,000 6s of 1881 at 103.60.

Speyer & Co.—$15,000 6s of 1881 at 104.60.

Schnius & Buckgaber—$6,000 6s of 1881 at 104.59.

Hatch & Foote—$900,000 6s of 1881 at 104.80.

$75,000 6s of 1881 at 102.56.

Lloeb & Co.—$35,000 6s of 1881 at 104.53; $100,000 6s of 1881 at 102.97; $100,000 5s of 1881 at 103.63.

Total—$1,997,900 6s of 1881; $2,000 6s of 1880, and $540,800 5s of 1881.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following miscellaneous securities were disposed of by auction in the Exchange Sales-room yesterday: $13,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due Aug. 1, 1891, interest February and August, at 114; $1,000 New-York and Erie Railroad Company third mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due March 1, 1883, interest March and September, at 109½; $3,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company 7 per cent. sinking fund bond, due May 1, 1885, interest May and November, at 111¾; $8,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company 7 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due July 1, 1885, interest January and July, at 109¾; $2,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad Company 7 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, due May 1, 1900, interest May and November, at 130; 5 shares New-York Gas-light Company, $100 each, at 109¾; 14 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, $17 each, at 90¾; 40 shares North River Insurance Company, $36 each, at 115¾; 50 shares Long Island Insurance Company, $50 each, at 117¾; 8 shares Quissacic National Bank, of Newburg, N. Y., $90 each, at 110; 1,000 shares Keely Motor Company, $50 each, at $5 to $5 50 per share; $15,743 State of Virginia Treasury notes, for $18; $7,300 State of Virginia Treasury notes for $8.

THE ENDING OF A SPREE.

A horse and buggy was hired at the stable of F. N. Sheldon, No. 156 East Twenty-third-street, on the 24th of August, by James Kiernan, of No. 109 East Twenty-ninth-street, who invited Alexander Hamilton, of No. 81 Vesey-street, to ride with him. They drove about the City, drinking at a number of places, until both became intoxicated. In Forty-seventh-street, near First-avenue, Kiernan fell out of the wagon, and Hamilton drove off, leaving him to his fate. He was picked up and cared for by some friends in the neighborhood. Hamilton drove up Third-avenue, and when near Sixty-fifth-street the horse ran away. The buggy was caught between a heavy wagon and an elevated railroad post and demolished. Hamilton escaped uninjured. The horse, freeing itself from the harness, ran up the avenue and down Fifty-fifth-street. Kiernan, who had injured him so badly that he died four days later. Coroner Herrman yesterday held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of criminal carelessness was rendered against Hamilton.

DEFECTIVE LOTTERY INDICTMENTS.

Joseph Emerson was convicted on Monday last, in the Court of General Sessions, of having violated the Lottery law, and on Tuesday was sentenced by Judge Cowing to imprisonment for 60 days, as reported in yesterday's paper. His counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, has obtained a writ of error and a stay of proceedings to carry the case before the Supreme Court, General Term. The ground of the appeal is the same as that in the Zschoch cases—that the indictment against Emerson charged him with selling lottery tickets "to and for Anthony Comstock," acts inconsistent with and repugnant to one another, it was defective. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer has also procured a writ of habeas corpus, and will have Emerson before Justice Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to-day, on a motion to release him on bail pending the appeal. The Zschoch cases come up to-day also.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS INDICTED.

The indictments ordered against certain newspapers in which lottery advertisements are inserted are being drawn up, and will be presented in the General Sessions Court to-day or to-morrow. The indictments charge violations of the Lottery law, and will be presented against the publishers of the following newspapers: *Herald, Sun, Mail, Times, Tribune, Evening Commercial Advertiser, Frank Leslie's Sunday Dispatch*, and *Police Gazette*. As soon as the indictments shall have been presented by the Grand Jury the parties indicted will be notified to appear and give bail.

THE WOMAN, NOT THE MAN, FOUND GUILTY

On the 22d of August Martin Harwin, of No. 91 Madison-street, was robbed while intoxicated of his watch and chain, a gold ring, and a diamond pin. Hester Wilson, who frequented the Bowery at all hours, was arrested as the thief. She was taken to a Police court and discharged. Her paramour, one Richard Wilson, was heard to say that he had been compelled to pawn a diamond ring in order to pay her lawyer. On this statement both were indicted. The Police arrested Wilson, but failed to find the woman. She appeared in court, however, when he was called up for trial, and was arrested. Yesterday, on her own motion to have $2 for taking them to the place indicated by Mahoney. Cusick received the dogs on Tuesday night, but he did not deliver them as was arranged. He was found in a drunken condition, and told various stories. One was that on reaching the shore Custom-House officers seized the dogs. Cusick was arrested by Detective George H. Wilks, of the Ninth Precinct, and arraigned before Justice Wandell. He was defiant, and said the dogs were smuggled, and that he had committed no crime. The case was referred to the United States authorities, and Cusick was held in $500 bail for trial. Last evening Cusick was committed for trial on a charge of larceny, bail being fixed at $300.

A FIRE IN HENRY-STREET.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock yesterday morning under the stairway leading from the first floor of the four-story brick building Nos. 7 and 9 Henry-street, which is occupied by a number of persons as workshops. The flames, when discovered by a policeman, were running up the wooden stairway, and had already communicated to the upper floors. On the third floor David Goldstein, a tailor, had a workshop filled with sewing-machines, and, with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, lived in rooms in the rear of the premises. The flames, before being extinguished, reached the fourth floor of the building, and the loss will aggregate $1,500. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, and Fire Marshal Sheldon has the matter under investigation.

REINHARDT MUST DIE.

District Attorney Crosk, of Richmond County, on Tuesday evening received a telegram from Albany announcing that the Court of Appeals had affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Edward Reinhardt, who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his wife.

Mary Ann Reinhardt, at Stapleton, in July, 1878. Mr. Crosk sent a messenger to the County Jail at Richmond, to inform Sheriff Conner of the court's decision, so that the Sheriff could take the necessary precaution to prevent Reinhardt from executing a threat which he made some time ago—that if the court of last resort decided against him he would kill himself rather than die on the gallows. Special Keeper John Vaughn, who has watched Reinhardt during his long imprisonment, broke the sad news to the condemned man. Reinhardt, upon receiving the announcement, tried hard to keep up the resolution he has always shown in his evidence the day he was arrested. The execution of Reinhardt will be the first that has occurred on Staten Island for over 100 years.

SALE OF THE STEVENS BATTERY.

Master in Chancery Williams sold the Stevens Battery on the grounds, at Hoboken, yesterday. The battery was sold in parts, the hull by itself, and the machinery in eight lots. The bidding on the hull began at $28,000, and ran up to $55,000. It was finally knocked down at that figure to William Laimbeer, a well-known New-York builder. The receipts from the sale of the machinery, &c., were $11,500, making a total of $66,500. The Stevens estate were offered $125,000 for the battery three years ago. What Mr. Laimbeer proposes to do with the vessel is not known.

NO PROOF OF BRIBERY.

The Grand Jury heard additional witnesses yesterday in relation to the alleged purchase of Aldermanic votes in order to secure the confirmation Police Justice Henry Murray. Sheriff Bowe, Judge Murray, and the janitor of the Sheriff's office were examined, and, it is said, disclaimed all knowledge of money having been paid the Aldermen in order to influence their votes. Efforts have been made to subpœna William H. Maloney, Deputy Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, but so far he has kept out of the way. Another effort has been made to secure his attendance to-day. Alderman Sauer and Haughton have also been summoned to appear on their return from Saratoga.

PATRICK CUSICK IN TROUBLE.

In England, recently, James Campbell, of No. 416 West Twenty-seventh-street, purchased, for $5, two fine Skye terriers, which he intended to give to Andrew Mahoney, of No. 121 Ninth-avenue. J. McGrady, a fireman on the Helvetia, of the National Line, brought the dogs over, and Mr. Campbell was a passenger on the vessel, which arrived on Tuesday. Mr. Mahoney was notified that the dogs had arrived, and he went to Pier No. 39 North River and left an assortment of meat with McGrady to have the dogs landed as the foot of West Fifteenth-street at night. They were to be lowered in a bag over the ship's side, and Patrick Cusick, brother of Jim Cusick, the "man-eater," was to be in the dock with a carriage to receive the dogs and was to have $2 for taking them to the place indicated by Mahoney. Cusick received the dogs on Tuesday night, but he did not deliver them as was arranged. He was found in a drunken condition, and told various stories. One was that on reaching the shore Custom-House officers seized the dogs. Cusick was arrested by Detective George H. Wilks, of the Ninth Precinct, and arraigned before Justice Wandell. He was defiant, and said the dogs were smuggled, and that he had committed no crime. The case was referred to the United States authorities, and Cusick was held in $500 bail for trial. Last evening Cusick was committed for trial on a charge of larceny, bail being fixed at $300.

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REINHARDT MUST DIE.

District Attorney Crosk, of Richmond County, on Tuesday evening received a telegram from Albany announcing that the Court of Appeals had affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Edward Reinhardt, who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his wife.

Mary Ann Reinhardt, at Stapleton, in July, 1878. Mr. Crosk sent a messenger to the County Jail at Richmond, to inform Sheriff Conner of the court's decision, so that the Sheriff could take the necessary precaution to prevent Reinhardt from executing a threat which he made some time ago—that if the court of last resort decided against him he would kill himself rather than die on the gallows. Special Keeper John Vaughn, who has watched Reinhardt during his long imprisonment, broke the sad news to the condemned man. Reinhardt, upon receiving the announcement, tried hard to keep up the resolution he has always shown in his evidence the day he was arrested. The execution of Reinhardt will be the first that has occurred on Staten Island for over 100 years.

SALE OF THE STEVENS BATTERY.

Master in Chancery Williams sold the Stevens Battery on the grounds, at Hoboken, yesterday. The battery was sold in parts, the hull by itself, and the machinery in eight lots. The bidding on the hull began at $28,000, and ran up to $55,000. It was finally knocked down at that figure to William Laimbeer, a well-known New-York builder. The receipts from the sale of the machinery, &c., were $11,500, making a total of $66,500. The Stevens estate were offered $125,000 for the battery three years ago. What Mr. Laimbeer proposes to do with the vessel is not known.

NO PROOF OF BRIBERY.

The Grand Jury heard additional witnesses yesterday in relation to the alleged purchase of Aldermanic votes in order to secure the confirmation Police Justice Henry Murray. Sheriff Bowe, Judge Murray, and the janitor of the Sheriff's

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The pilot-boat Columbia, No. 8 ran ashore at Sandy Hook at 9 o'clock last night, near the Government Dock.

A correspondent asks whether tramps, paupers, and persons convicted of crimes are permitted to vote at elections? The answer is "No."

His Excellency G. W. Des Voeux, Governor of the Fiji Islands, with his wife, two children and three servants, arrived here last evening on the board the Abyssinia from Liverpool.

James A. Whitney, LL. D., President of the New-York Academy of Use